The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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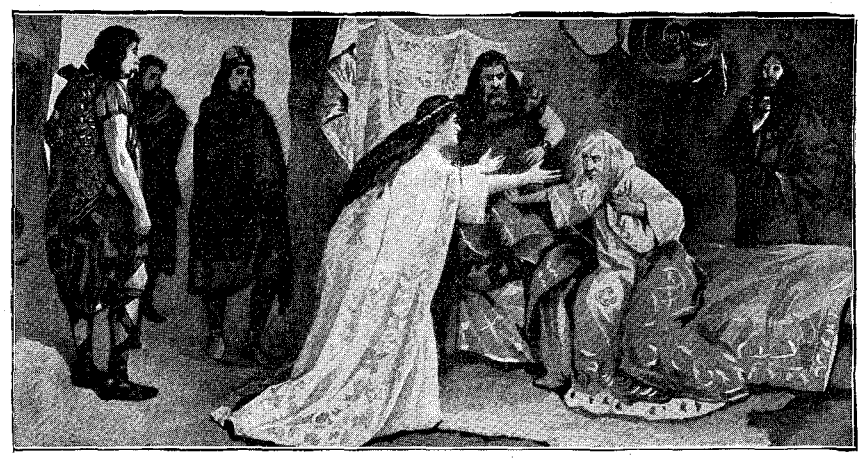

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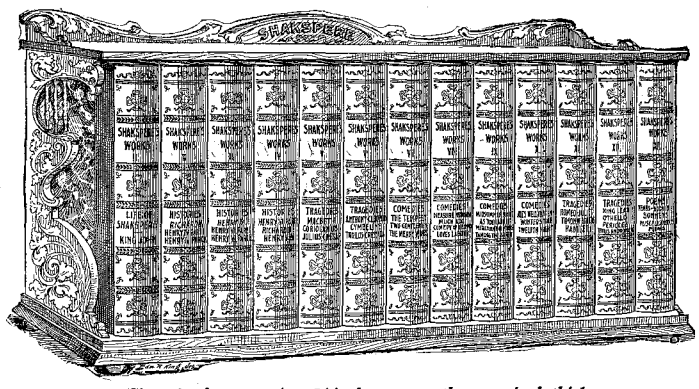

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CRY FOR RELIEF FROM PUERTO RICO.

THE widespread suffering, loss of life, and destruction of property at Ponce and other towns in Puerto Rico have brought home with considerable force the obligations which accompany our authority there. The New York *Press* says:

"There is no mere charity to be extended to Puerto Rico. There is duty to be performed, promptly and persistently, if we are to avoid the reproach which now rests on Russia for the famine in seven provinces of the East. These are a dependent people. They are subject to our control. They have no voice in our Government. They are as much the wards of the nation as the Indians of the plains. We are responsible for their well-being before the world. And from the ominous words of General Davis's despatch, 'At least half the people in Puerto Rico subsist entirely on fruit and vegetables, and the storm has destroyed this source of support,' the present phase of this responsibility is likely to be onerous.

"Secretary Root's appeal to private beneficence is not out of place, but the duty of which we speak can not be transferred to the general public's philanthropic impulses. It is a duty of government. This is no State of Mississippi or Texas, amply able to take care of its own 'flood sufferers,' and having, as an equal member of the family of States, laying and disbursing its own taxes, no claim upon the national treasury. This is a province conquered from Spain and consigned to the care of the War Department. The island's revenues are in federal hands, and any advance made to the island's use may be repaid from them. The situation since the hurricane is a reduced reproduction of that in India during famines, when the imperial Government freely administers relief out of the dependency's funds and stores. Our occupation of the island has been too recent and the calls upon the government established there too frequent to permit its grappling with the situation. But all outlays for food, and hereafter clothing and temporary housing, may be gradually reimbursed to the department. If there is red tape in the way the Secretary will do well to hack it through and leave it to Congress to tie it up again."

The New York *Journal* sees in this an opportunity to show the world the quality of our mercy:

"The news that Puerto Rico has been raised from her misfortunes by American good will and restored to prosperity and comfort will show the people of all our new possessions and of all the neighboring lands that incorporation into the United States is the most desirable thing that can happen to any small community. Alone, such a community may be prostrated by a single blow. Under our flag it is backed by the world's greatest republic, and nothing can do it permanent harm.

"This is a lesson that even Aguinaldo may learn if he be capable of assimilating a new idea. If he could secure the independence he is fighting for he would cut his people off from the greatest reservoir of practical, effective sympathy that mankind has ever known. Storm, floods, pestilence, and famine will never be allowed to ravage any region under the American flag without meeting prompt and thorough measures of relief.

"Let us restore happiness to Puerto Rico without counting the cost.

"And then there will be one story, at least, that may be allowed to pass over the wires to Manila without interference from the censorship."

Compared with other hurricanes of recent years, this one was of unusually savage character. The New York *Tribune* says:

"Not only has this storm been more destructive than most of the class to which it belongs, but it has come surprisingly early in the season. To be sure, it was preceded ten days ago by one of the same nature, tho of insignificant violence. And only a few years have elapsed since the United States gunboat *Yantic* was obliged to take refuge from a similar hurricane in July. She was engaged in blowing up derelicts off the Carolina coast at the time. Usually, however, the pioneer hurricane makes its appearance late in August or early in September. The famous storm of 1885, which did so much damage at Charleston, assailed that city on August 23 and 24. The only notable disturbance of this class in the West Indies last year visited Barbadoes, St. Vincent, and Lucia on September 11. And occasionally October arrives before the season opens. It is an interesting coincidence that typhoons, which are identical in character with West India hurricanes, developed in Asiatic waters unusually early this year. Several of them have already been reported from the Philippines, where they have embarrassed military operations to a considerable extent.

"Many West India storms, after they get within the range of observation, continue to move nearly due westward for several hundred miles before curving away to the northwest, north, and northeast. It is thus possible for them to pass south of the Greater Antilles, and either strike the coast of Yucatan or enter the Gulf of Mexico. But this latest representative of the family had already acquired a northwesterly course when it first struck the Leeward Islands Monday night. From Dominica, the first to suffer, to Turk's Island, where its effects were felt forty-eight hours later, the storm seems to have followed an almost straight line. And altho the diameter of the hurricane does not appear to have exceeded one hundred miles in the earlier stages of its history, the route which it pursued lay right through a region well strewn with islands. Practically the whole of Puerto Rico came within its influence."

Court for Children in Illinois.—The police and the magistrates have long been accustomed to treat juvenile law-breakers less severely than they treat older criminals, acting from their own sense of justice rather than in obedience to specific law. Now, however, the legislature of Illinois has taken the step of

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establishing a court to have special cognizance of crimes committed by or affecting children. *The American Lawyer* (New York) describes it as follows:

"By the provisions of the law, no child under twelve years of age can be held in a police station. A room for the detention of children must be provided. The law also enacts that under the age of twelve there shall be no arrests, but that the child shall be brought into court upon summons, and if the parent or guardian of the child ignores the summons he may be arrested for contempt of court. In the case of neglected children without parent or guardian the offender may be taken in charge by an officer and delivered by the court to a probation officer.

"The court is empowered to provide for both dependent and delinquent children (by the former being understood children not guilty of offenses but without oversight and in need of it), being authorized to use its own judgment as to commitment. The child can be released upon the responsibility of the probation officer, or it can be committed to industrial or other schools. All offenses of whatever character committed by children under the age of sixteen years come under the provisions of the law, which is modeled upon the Massachusetts statute."

The same journal says in comment:

"It is useless to refer to the many times stated fact that our law is notoriously insufficient in so far as infants are concerned, in that it seems to recognize no real distinction between the juvenile offender and the hardened criminal. Crime is crime, it says, irrespective of the age of the offender, and the same hard-and-fast rules are to be applied whether the wrongdoer be a mischievous schoolboy or a hardened criminal. The reform school, while a step in the right direction, meets the difficulty only half way, as the child comes from it with more or less of a stain upon its reputation which only time removes. The special need of a court which will not administer strict rules of law, but to which some latitude of discretion will be permitted in cases of infant depravity, is certainly apparent."

AGUINALDO'S APPEAL FOR RECOGNITION.

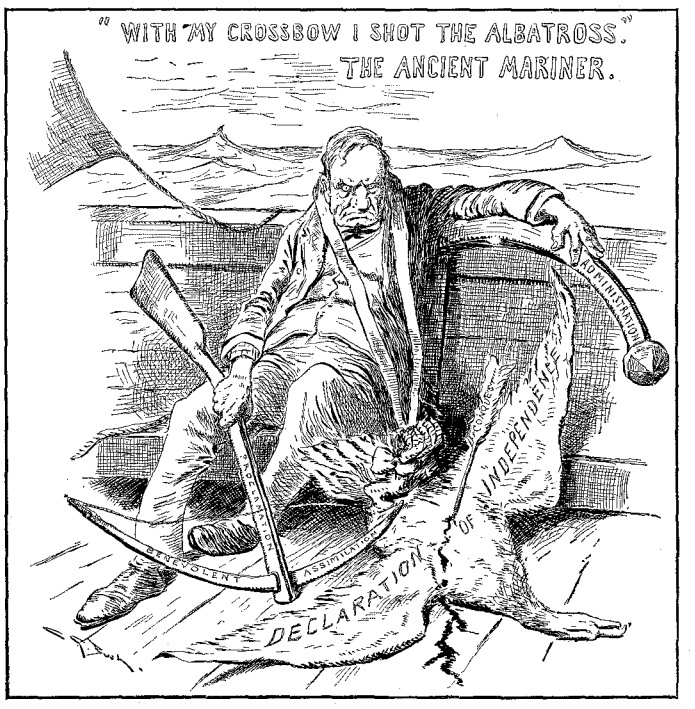
THE appeal which the insurgent government of the Philippine Islands sent to the consuls of foreign powers asking that its independence be recognized, is regarded by the press as a matter of no great consequence, the general view being that none of the powers will pay the slightest attention to the appeal. The anti-expansion press, however, do not miss the opportunity to compare the strength of the Philippine government with that of the Cubans, which some of our most belligerent expansionists were impatient to recognize not long ago. Thus the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says:

"The indisputable truth is that the Filipino claim to recognition has been much stronger than the Cuban, while it is equally strong even now. At the beginning of this year the Filipinos had an organized government that maintained order and fully protected life and property through a great extent of territory, and, besides, controlled a number of seaports and a long stretch of coast line. The Cuban army was never comparable with the Filipino army in numbers or organization, while, as for their fitness for self-government, Dewey says that the Filipinos are far superior to the Cubans. Furthermore, when the present war began, the Filipinos were not even subject to the authority of the United States, and not rebels according to international law.

"Aguinaldo's appeal for recognition of Filipino independence may be very absurd, yet what a curious foot-note to history are these facts: That a report favoring the same thing for a weaker and less organized people was signed less than three years ago by one of President McKinley's secretaries of state, was reputed to have been written by another of his secretaries of state, was signed by two of his treaty commissioners to Paris and favored by a third, and, lastly, was signed by the junior Republican Senator from Massachusetts."

The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) points out that it is customary to base requests for recognition upon military successes, as the Confederates did after such Union disasters as Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the Peninsular campaign and the second Bull Run; and inquires where Aguinaldo has administered any such reverses to our arms, or whether he has not, in fact, been kept on the run ever since the campaign opened. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) says he is nothing more than a blackmailer and a bandit:

"Aguinaldo is a trifle inconsistent when he claims the sufficiency of his people to govern themselves in view of the fact that he is so ignorant of the rights of a now neutral nation as to hold captive several hundreds of its citizens. He claims to have 7,000 Spanish prisoners, of whom some are soldiers, some merchants, and several harmless priests and servants. He offers to release these men for a thousand dollars apiece. Doubtless he has grossly exaggerated the number in order to force a big sum from the Spanish Government. His action, then, is precisely that of the Greek and Sicilian bandits who kidnap prosperous travelers and hold them in the mountains for ransom. In other words, Aguinaldo is a blackmailer, and nothing more. He wants this



—*The World, New York.*

money for his own purposes, and in order to obtain it he will put to continued suffering some hundreds of men with whom he has no quarrel, with whom he is not at political odds, who are as neutral under present circumstances as are the French and the Norwegians. His pretensions are absurd, his course is criminal, and his hopes are vain. For Spain to recognize the independence of the Philippines would be a virtual declaration of war against the United States, and after its recent little difference with this country we have a notion that Spain is not anxious to renew hostilities.

"Aguinaldo might once have been respected, but that time is past. He is a nuisance, now. He will have to suppress himself or be suppressed. He is not acting for the people of the Philippines, but only for a certain faction in Luzon, and while he is in a position to make trouble for a time longer by a system of guerrilla warfare, retiring into the jungle after every raid, it is a satisfaction to know that the vigorous hand is to be employed in his island. The new Secretary of War, Mr. Root, will not continue the dilly-dally policy. He will not countenance skirmishing on the fringes of the Filipino army, but will send to the Philippines a force large enough to crush the insurrection and restore peace. It is only Luzon that is involved, and this makes the task one of reasonable certainty, if not ease. General Otis has shown that his confidence in the sufficiency of his present army was misplaced. Our troops beat the Filipinos in every battle, but there are not enough of them to hold the conquered territory. The war is draining the resources and patience of the nation, is giving heart to malcontents both in Boston and Manila, is delaying

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peace and prosperity and civilization in the islands, and should be brought to a speedy end."

One of the foremost advocates of the recognition of Cuban independence was Senator Frye, of Maine, who was also one of the Peace Commissioners who negotiated for the Philippines at Paris. Speaking of our present position in the islands he said a few days ago: "God opened the door, pushed us in and closed it. No man on earth or angel in heaven can now take us out." This extreme statement of the "Duty-and-Destiny" theory has caused something of a ripple of merriment among the press on both sides of the question. The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), for example, says:

"This is a little unfortunate for our friends who are still awaiting the arrival of transports, but—the Lord's will be done. It is not for us to quarrel with the operations of the Deity, as revealed by His chosen prophet, Frye, but it strikes us that the figure representing the Lord hustling us into the Philippines and closing the door is unpleasantly suggestive of the old Roman authorities pushing the gladiators into an arena of wild beasts. Our recollections of the Lord are that the Deity put in more consecutive effort leading the chosen people out of traps than pushing them in, and we can not understand why this wise and beneficent policy has been changed in our generation. However, as we have intimated, Mr. Frye, who speaks of the Lord in that frank, familiar way permissible in statesmen of high rank, enjoys opportunities for celestial intercourse of which we are wholly deprived, and if he says that the Lord has instituted the closed-door policy in the Orient we must act on the manifestation of divine will and give Sir Charles Beresford the horse-laugh. It is pleasant and instructive to discover that when the Lord shuts gates and closes doors Mr. Frye is never caught within the enclosures."

Mr. Astor's Change of Fealty.—Much comment, mostly of a semi-humorous sort, has attended William Waldorf Astor's transfer of allegiance from this country to England. The New York *Journal*, for example, points out that in this country Mr. Astor was considered as good as any other man, so long as he behaved well, while in England he is outranked by seventy-four classes of British subjects. "What a fall," exclaims the Oswego *Times*, "for an American sovereign!" His attempt to prove that his family is of noble lineage and the prompt rejection of his claim by the family with which he sought to establish a relationship has added piquancy to the incident. Mr. Astor's defection, it is remarked, instead of reflecting on the United States, brings attention to the rarity of such a move on the part of American citizens. E. S. Martin says in *Harper's Weekly:*

"In the last century and a quarter not more than a handful of American citizens of standing have swapped their flag for any other. During the Revolution many Tories left the country, but most of them merely continued to be British subjects, and as they never accepted citizenship from the republic, they never renounced it. Count Rumford (Sir Benjamin Thompson), who was perhaps the most famous of the Americans who sided with King George, left the country in 1776 as the messenger of the governor of Massachusetts to London. He never returned, but tho for years he was the prime minister of the Elector of Bavaria, he continued all his life to be a British subject, never renouncing the allegiance to which he was born. After the Civil War some Southerners, like Judah P. Benjamin, became British subjects, but in Mr. Benjamin's case there were said to be personal as well as political reasons of weight which made England an agreeable home to him, and possibly kept him there. After Tammany's collapse Mayor Hall became a British subject, and no doubt there are good many other cases of lesser note where the change of citizenship was made as matter of convenience.

"A good many Germans have come to this country, made their fortunes here, and gone home in their old age to end their lives in the country of their birth. No doubt some of them have renewed their allegiance to the Emperor, but it has made no stir, especially since they have usually left their children behind them. The Astors, as every one knows, came from Germany, and it is worth noting that Mr. Waldorf Astor, in leaving us, has not returned to the old allegiance, but has become an Englishman. There is some significance in that, and it is worth considering whether descendants of persons of German birth, after speaking the English language and being steeped in English law and literature in America for some generations, do not respond more readily to the influences of London than to those of Berlin."

NEW YORK SLUM TENANTS.

THE third of a series of articles by Jacob A. Riis, dealing with present problems in the New York slums, appears in the August *Atlantic Monthly*. Mr. Riis graphically describes the conditions of tenants on the East Side, with whom he has had intimate personal acquaintance for many years. Sixty-two per cent. of them, he finds, are foreign born, and the percentage of illiteracy is as high as forty-six. Of these foreigners, the Italians are considerably in the majority, and from 1891 to 1898 more than half a million of King Humbert's subjects came to this country. Mr. Riis thus sums up the characteristics of our Italian population:

"It is charged against this Italian immigrant that he is dirty, and the charge is true. He lives in the darkest of slums, and pays rent that ought to hire a decent flat. . . . He is ignorant, it is said, and that charge is also true. . . . He lives cheaply, crowds, and underbids even the Jew in the sweatshop. . . .

"He is clannish, this Italian; he gambles and uses a knife, tho rarely on anybody not of his own people; he 'takes what he can get,' wherever anything is free, as who would not, coming to the feast like a starved wolf? There was nothing free where he came from. Even the salt was taxed past a poor man's getting any of it. Lastly, he buys fraudulent naturalization papers, and uses them. I shall plead guilty for him to every one of these counts. They are all proven. Gambling is his besetting sin. He is sober, industrious, frugal, enduring beyond belief, but he will gamble on Sunday and quarrel over his cards, and when he sticks his partner in the heat of the quarrel the partner is not apt to tell. He prefers to bide his time. Yet there has lately been evidence once or twice in the surrender of an assassin by his countrymen that the old vendetta is being shelved, and a new idea of law and justice is breaking through."

The account of the Italian's political ethics throws a new sidelight on city politics:

"He came here for a chance to live. Of politics, social ethics, he knows nothing. Government in his old home existed only for

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JAMES ENTWISTLE,

Chief Engineer of Admiral Dewey's Squadron; retired with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

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his oppression. Why should he not attach himself with his whole loyal soul to the plan of government in his new home that offers to boost him into the place of his wildest ambition, a 'job on the streets'—that is, in the Street-Cleaning Department—and asks no other return than that he shall vote as directed? Vote! Not only he, but his cousins and brothers and uncles will vote as they are told, to get Pietro the job he covets. If it pleases the other man, what is it to him for whom he votes? He is after the job. . . . Was he not told by the agitators whom the police jailed at home that in a republic all men are made happy by means of the vote? And is there not proof of it? It has made him happy, has it not? And the man who bought his vote seems to like it. Well, then?"

The second great class among the slum dwellers is the Jews. In fourteen years more than 400,000 Jewish immigrants have landed in New York. It is said of them:

"They had to have work and food, and they got both as they could. In the strife they developed qualities that were anything but pleasing. They herded like cattle. They had been so herded by Christian rulers, a despised and persecuted race, through the centuries. Their very coming was to escape from their last inhuman captivity in a Christian state. They lied, they were greedy, they were charged with bad faith. They brought nothing—neither money nor artisan skill—nothing but their consuming energy, to our land, and their one gift was their greatest offense."

Yet Mr. Riis believes that the Jewish race, with all its faults, has great possibilities. The Jew is the "yeast of any slum," and his thirst for knowledge surmounts all barriers. The charge of promoting the sweat-shop system has been brought against the Jew, but Mr. Riis states that the real "sweater" is the manufacturer, not the workman, and that in the last resort the responsibility rests upon the public, from whom comes the demand for sweatshop-made goods. The Jew is simply the victim of his environment.

Some well-known attempts have been made here to colonize refugee Jews. With the assistance of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, several hundred Jews were transplanted to New Jersey, where they have proved to be good dairy farmers and poultry raisers. Mr. Riis says:

"I have spoken at length of the Jew and the Italian, because they are our present problem. Yesterday it was the Irishman and the Bohemian. To-morrow it may be the Greek, who already undersells the Italian from his pushcart in the Fouth Ward, and the Syrian, who can give Greek, Italian, and Jew points at a trade. From Dalmatia a new immigration has begun to come, and there are signs of its working further east in the Balkan states, where there is no telling what is in store for us. How to absorb them all safely is the question."

Mr. Riis feels that the outlook is hopeful, in spite of all the crushing degradation of the East Side slums. The best in human nature asserts itself in defiance of its hostile environment, and he cites many instances of generosity and heroism:

"It was over here that the children of Dr. Elsing's Sunday-school gave out of the depth of their poverty fifty-four dollars in pennies to be hung on the Christmas tree as their offering to the persecuted Armenians. One of their teachers told me of a Bohemian family that let the holiday dinner she brought them stand and wait, while they sent out to bid to the feast four little ragamuffins of the neighborhood who else would have gone hungry. I remember well a teacher in one of the Children's Aid Society's schools, herself a tenement child, who, with breaking heart, but brave face, played and sang the children's Christmas carols with them rather than spoil their pleasure, while her only sister lay dying at home."

Mr. Riis adds:

"I might keep on and fill many pages with instances of that kind, which simply go to prove that our poor human nature is at least as robust on Avenue A as up on Fifth Avenue, if it has half a chance, and often enough to restore one's faith in it, with no chance at all; and I might set over against it the product of sordid and mean environment which one has never far to seek. Good and evil go together in the tenements as in the fine houses, and the evil sticks out sometimes merely because it lies nearer the surface. The point is that the good does outweigh the bad, and that the virtues that turn the balance are after all those that make for good citizenship anywhere, while the faults are oftenest the accidents of ignorance and lack of training, which it is the business of society to correct."

A Government for Negros.—General Otis's plan for the government of the island of Negros is interesting as a probable step toward the ultimate form of government for all the Philippine islands. The plan seems to contemplate permanent American occupation, especially in the provision that English shall be taught in the public schools. The following outline of the plan is given in the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

The chief official naturally is to be a military governor, named by the governor-general of the Philippines, but there are to be also a civil governor and eight members of an advisory council, to be elected by the people. What should constitute the elective franchise, and the extent to which it could be safely granted, seem to have been determined with exceeding liberality. According to the announced terms of the proclamation, all males of twenty-one years of age, who are able to read and write English, Spanish, or Visayan understandingly, or who are owners of $500 in realty, or who are the renters of $1,000 in realty, and have resided in their respective districts one year and properly registered themselves, are clothed with the privilege of participating in the elections. The civil governor, however, does not appear to possess much power, for his office is rather an advisory than an executive one. He is to advise the military governor concerning public questions of a civil character and attest the official acts of his superior concerning civil matters. But while this places him somewhat in the position of a confidential secretary, it is not wholly so, because he is given the power to grant commissions, of what character is not stated, and to preside over the deliberations of the advisory council, the functions of which are legislative. The acts of this body are subject to veto by the military governor, which can only be overriden by the governor-general.

"The measures taken for the development of the people and the industries of the islands are of equal or greater importance. A secretary of the treasury, an attorney-general, and an auditor are to be appointed by the military governor, who are expected to perform the duties usually pertaining to their offices, and there are also to be a secretary of the interior, a secretary of agriculture, and a secretary of public instruction. The first, in addition to supervising the public lands, forests, mines, and census, will have charge of the public health. The second must attend to the work of developing the resources of the island, to recommend

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MISS DEMOCRACY'S CRAZY QUILT.
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

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new and improved methods of cultivation, and introduce new products suitable to the soil and climate.

"A free-school system is to be given the people, under the direction of the secretary of public instruction, and one of the chief features is that the English language must be taught. It is here that delicate ground is reached, and much of the chance of success or failure of the American administration rests upon the management of the school question. It is the experience of England that in her colonial possessions the people are loth to give up their language for that of the sovereign power, and trouble is apt to result where they are forced to do so. If English is to be taught as an important study, without insisting that it shall be the language universally spoken, its introduction is in line with the other wise provisions of the proclamation. If, on the other hand, the teaching is coupled with the mandate of universal use, the wisdom of the proposition may be brought into question."

SOUTHERN GOVERNORS ON LYNCHING.

AT a time when lynchings in the South are of almost daily occurrence, and range all the way from the hasty taking-off of some negro suspect to the execution of Italian subjects by a Louisiana mob—an affair that threatened to become an international "incident"—the opinions of the Southern governors, whose duty it is to enforce the law, become of special interest and importance. The relation of the federal Government to the state governments is such that if the governors fail to protect the people under their rule, or fail to arrest and punish the lynchers, the national Government can not interfere, and the people must go unprotected and the lynchers unpunished. Such was the ruling in the case of the New Orleans lynching in 1890, when Secretary of State Blaine informed the Italian Government that the United States Government could not punish the lynchers or be held responsible for indemnity. When we learn the attitude of the governors toward mob executions, therefore, we have a very good index of the prospect for law and order in the States they represent.

The most turbulent State in the South just now appears to be Georgia. Outbreaks have been occurring there with alarming frequency. On Wednesday, August 2, the day after the publication of Governor Candler's proclamation against crime, four persons were murdered in the State, two assaults on women were committed, there was a bloodless duel in the streets of Rome, a riot on an excursion train, and a lynching was averted only by a hard ride of seventeen miles by a sheriff's posse and a negro prisoner. Even after the prisoner was lodged in the jail at Newnan, the mob surrounded the building and would have taken him out and lynched him if it had not been for the unprecedented zeal of Governor Candler. The governor left Atlanta at four o'clock Thursday morning, reached the scene of the trouble before breakfast, took personal command of the militia and the sheriff's posse, and took the prisoner safely through the mob to the train and back to Atlanta—the first time a Georgia governor ever personally stopped a lynching. The governor, in his proclamation, gives a dark picture of Georgia's social condition:

"Reproach has been brought upon the fair name of Georgia. For more than a hundred years Georgians have merited and maintained the character of a conservative and law-abiding people. But of late fearful crimes have been committed by lawless men within her borders. Robbery, arson, burglary, assassination, murder, and that foulest of all crimes, rape, have blurred our fair escutcheon. To avenge these foul crimes, lynch law, that most dangerous of all remedies, has been resorted to by misguided citizens. The press of other parts of the country has rung with denunciations of our State and our people. Sensational newspapers have magnified the fearful vengeance inflicted upon the despoilers of female virtue, and our people have been denounced as Apaches and barbarians. From the mountains to the sea we have trembled for the safety of our wives and our daughters because of the diabolical assaults made on pure womanhood by black demons who are a disgrace to their race; while because of the fearful retribution that has been visited upon the perpetrators of these fiendish assaults, the entire negro race in the localities in which they have been made have lived in a state of constant terror and alarm."

The governor then makes a firm stand against crime in every form, including lynching:

"The purity of the fair mothers and daughters of Georgia must and shall be preserved, and at the same time the lives and liberties of all of the law-abiding negroes in Georgia must and shall be protected. Arson and burglary and assassination and robbery and rape must stop, and at the same time lynch law must stop. The good of both races and the fair name of the State demand this.

"The ordinary processes of the law are amply sufficient to punish all crimes. Our judges are pure and incorruptible. Our juries are composed of our most intelligent, upright men, who seldom make mistakes. The mob often makes mistakes and the innocent are made to suffer with the guilty. It never knows where to stop, but after punishing the guilty, drunk with the blood of one victim, it thirsts for the blood of another, and often sacrifices on the altar of vengeance those who are guiltless of any crime. Under its rule, the very foundations of society are undermined, life and property are insecure, the courts are defied, and the majesty of the law is insulted.

"We must away with the mob. We must enthrone the law. We must restore the altar of reason and tear down the altar that passion has erected. We must do this in the interest of the white men of Georgia and in the interest of the negroes of Georgia and for the fair name of Georgia and to protect the virtue of the women of Georgia.

"Lynch law does not stop arson nor murder nor robbery nor rape. This requires the strong power of the statute law, sustained by a healthy, vigorous public sentiment . . . The man who lynches the ravisher is as guilty in the eyes of God and the law as the ravisher himself. 'Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord.'"

But it is not enough to declare that order must be restored. How is it to be done? The governor says:

"I would appeal to all officers of the State, civil and military, urging them to remember that the dignity and the fair name of Georgia are in their keeping. I would appeal to them to remember that they are the guardians of the peace and happiness of the people of the State. It is their duty to apprehend and bring to justice all who violate the law, whether it be the negro who commits rape or the white man who kills him for his crime. The

M. E. INGALLS

Who will resign the presidency of the "Big Four" and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads, it is reported, and become "arbitrator" for the Pennsylvania, the Vanderbilt, and the Morgan railroad interests, at a salary of $75,000 a year.

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grand juries must realize that it is as much their duty to ferret out and return true bills against members of the mob who lynch a murderer as it is to return a true bill against the murderer himself.

"I would appeal especially to the bar to bring that potent influence which the members of the profession exercise in every community to the aid of law and order, not only by discountenancing mob rule, but by aiding the courts and juries in bringing accused parties to speedy trial. It is the duty of a lawyer to see that his client has a fair and impartial trial, but he should not resort to mere technicalities and pretexts to defeat the ends of justice or even to delay the enforcement of penalties whereby society suffers and the confidence of the people in the ability of the courts to punish crime is destroyed.

"In bringing about this end I would invoke the active, earnest cooperation of all good men, white and black, with the officers of the law in their efforts to prevent crime, suppress mob violence, and bring criminals to justice and to restore peace and order and tranquillity to all of our people of every race, class, and condition."

In a statement made public a few days before the above proclamation, Governor Candler said that the race problem in the South owed its origin to the gift of the ballot to the negro, and that the negro was encouraged in his crimes by Northern expressions of sympathy. The remedy, he said, was disfranchisement:

"The greatest crime ever perpetrated, not only against American ideals and institutions and human liberty, but against the Southern negro, was when without preparation he was clothed with all the rights and privileges and responsibilities of citizenship.

"We need a remedy immediate in its effects, and this remedy can only be found in a qualified suffrage. The ballot must only be entrusted to the virtuous and intelligent. How many men vote who are intelligent, but are not virtuous, and many more vote who are virtuous but not intelligent. Restrict the suffrage to those having both these qualifications, and one of the greatest causes of irritation will be removed, race prejudice, at least in politics, will be eliminated, and the happiness and the material and moral condition of the Southern negro will be greatly enhanced."

The New York *Times* has obtained from a number of other Southern governors their views on lynching and its remedies. Gov. Joseph F. Johnston, of Alabama, tells of a new law which may prove effective in preventing crime:

"At the last session of the General Assembly a law was enacted authorizing the governor, whenever a serious crime was committed, to order a special term of the court for the immediate trial of the offender. One case has arisen since then (February). An unoffending white woman was shot in her own house by two negroes. The negroes fled. One, probably the least guilty, was captured and hanged by a mob. Subsequently the other was captured in another county, detained there by my direction, a special term of the court ordered within a few days, the court held, the negro tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged in about thirty days. No kind of effort was made to intercept the orderly administration of justice in the case of the negro tried. This is the only case we have had under the act. We have been almost free of mob law for two years. I think the new law will tend to suppress the influence of the few who are ready to ignore the laws of the land."

Gov. M. B. McSweeny, of South Carolina, sees little prospect of improvement in his State:

"There have been complaints of tardiness in the trial and punishment of criminals in South Carolina. It has also been stated that too many guilty persons escape punishment through technicalities of the law. For the first complaint there is some reason. Punishment is too slow. But this trouble seems almost inseparable from civil courts as distinguished from military tribunals. The drumhead court-martial, necessary in war, is intolerable in time of peace.

"Every person charged with crime has certain rights guaranteed by the Constitution. One of these rights is to have a fair trial. The right of appeal is likewise guaranteed. The proceedings made necessary by these guaranties are, from their nature, slow. What a military court can do in days must in civil tribunals require months.

"In South Carolina we have three criminal terms a year in every county. I can not see that this number can be increased. Special terms might be ordered for the trial of particular crimes, but even then the impatience of the mob might not be allayed. The mob seeks instant punishment. In its view a week's delay is as bad as a year's.

"The principal cause of delay in the courts in this State lies in the hearing of appeals. In almost every case the entering of an appeal assures a delay of at least a year in the execution of a sentence. More than one effort has been made to cure this trouble by increasing the sittings of the supreme court, which hears appeals. But the legislature has never seen fit to change the law existing here for almost a century—the law which provides two sessions a year for the supreme court.

"Viewing the whole situation, I can not say that I expect any legislation here looking to the speedier punishment of crime. As now advised, I can not say just what form such legislation should take.

"My own judgment is that we must look beyond legislation to stop lynchings. These acts of violence every good citizen deplores. They are dangerous in the extreme. No man would rejoice more than I to see them end. I fear, however, that the only hope of relief lies in the stopping of the particular crime which is chiefly the occasion of mob law in the South. The negroes as a class do not appreciate the enormity of this crime. If they did there would be few lynchings in the South.

"The conditions altogether are unsatisfactory. We can look for improvement only through better regard for the law on the part of all classes of the people."

Gov. D. M. Jones, of Arkansas, sees no prospect of a change for the better so long as human nature remains as it is:

"In my judgment, the so-called delays in the administration of criminal law so far as Arkansas is concerned have not been the cause of the lynching of any person accused of crime. The lynchings in this State have generally been in cases of rape, and especially of rape and attempted rape, and especially when the assault has been made by a negro upon a white woman.

"This crime is so heinous and revolting that all the laws in the

At Ocean Grove Governor Roosevelt said: "It remains for the decent element to purify New York."
And just then the "decent element" flitted softly by.
—*The Evening World, New York.*

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world, no matter how severe the punishment or how speedy its infliction, can not in my judgment prevent lynching when the accused falls into the hands of the enraged mob.

"I can suggest no remedy because there is none, except the cessation of the crime itself. Of course, this is to be deplored, because it is always best that the law should be permitted to take its regular course, but so long as human nature remains as it is the conditions in this respect will not be improved."

Gov. W. D. Bloxham, of Florida, quotes from his message to the legislature in 1897 in which he said:

"I feel a profound regret in stating that since my incumbency of the executive office lynchings in two counties have caused the character and civilization of our people to suffer in the estimation of the world."

He favors more stringent laws as a remedy, and says of the courts:

"Our constitution should be so amended as to have a circuit judge appointed for the State, who could be directed to hold court in any county where a necessity existed, whether that necessity was produced by unusual crime or by disability of the judge of the circuit. Until such an amendment could be ratified, I would recommend that Section 1,374, Revised Statutes, be so amended as to authorize the governor to appoint and assign any of the judges of the circuit courts to hold special terms of the court in any county, at such time or times as the governor may direct, to try any criminal case that he may call to the attention of the judge, and such other cases as the judge may deem proper to take up."

After recommending the removal from office and punishment of every sheriff who permits fatal mob violence, the governor says:

"In addition, public sentiment should be awakened to the necessity of educating the popular mind to the necessities of observing the law. To that end, the public press, the teachers of the land, and all good citizens should unite. The press of our State has done noble work in that direction, and let the law-abiding and honor-loving people sustain it, and with the cooperation of teachers, spiritual and clerical, and all who look to an elevated citizenship as the true solution of good government, join in the laudable effort to enthrone law and justice as the only governing forces that can sustain our social fabric. There should be no individual redress of wrong. There must be no lynching."

A GERMAN-AMERICAN DEFENSE OF PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

IT is well known that the German-American papers are against imperialism, or expansion, and especially against the forcible subjugation of the Filipinos. The Administration in general, and President McKinley in particular, are held responsible for our attack upon the former subjects of Spain. But the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* points out that it is very difficult for the President to adopt a new course. We take from its argument the following:

"The Filipinos will not make peace unless we grant them complete independence. We ourselves believe this to be the best solution, but it must be admitted that the President can not give way at once to that demand. A war of conquest has procured the islands for the United States. Be they valuable or not, the President has no constitutional right to make the Filipinos a present of their liberty. The Senate would probably refuse to ratify such a peace. The United States would be in a queer position if the legislature refused to acknowledge a treaty concluded by the President. But let us suppose that the President wishes to fulfil the demands of the Filipinos. Can he admit it? Is he to say: 'I carry on an unjust war against the Filipinos, but I can not give them their liberty until Congress authorizes me to do so?'

"President McKinley is at present in this case simply the commander-in-chief of the United States army. He can not even call Congress to assist him. The military prestige of the United States is, to a certain extent, at stake. It is no elevating idea that the United States was forced to withdraw because we could not conquer the islands. No nation likes to acknowledge itself beaten, and a wise statesman must reckon with this. To convene Congress now is neither more nor less than an acknowledgment of defeat. On the other hand, Congress can, at its regular session, declare that it never intended to conquer the Philippines.

"Let it be understood that we have not changed our views. Now as ever we maintain that the islands are not worth fighting for, that the Filipinos have a right to demand their independence, that the Constitution gives Congress no right to annex the Philippines. But certain formalities are necessary for the prestige of the country. The editor at his desk may decree that we must have peace right off. The President can not express himself in so radical a manner."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT has not been discovered yet which publisher owns the dog that bit Kipling.—*The Record, Chicago.*

IT is strange that none of the learned professors is hurrying to Kentucky to look for the feud microbe.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE race is not always to the swift, or Aguinaldo would have been able to win out long ago.—*The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.*

AFTER studying the work of the Peace Conference, we ascertain that war can easily be avoided by not fighting.—*The News, Detroit.*

UNFORTUNATELY the position Canada wants to take in this boundary dispute is on our side of the line.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

UNFORTUNATELY for the Administration, all efforts to conduct a smokeless campaign in the Philippines have failed.—*The News, Detroit.*

CANADIAN statesmen should be careful what they say. We have not assimilated anything now for several weeks.—*The Record, Chicago.*

AS might have been expected, the peace conference was mushroomed when it went against the dum-dum bullet.—*The News-Tribune, Detroit.*

IT is perhaps superfluous to remark that Mr. Bryan, being out, sees things somewhat differently from the gentleman who is in.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

ITALY should remember the thousands of hand-organ players in this country who have not been lynched, and feel mollified.—*The Star, Washington.*

IF our Revolutionary forefathers had had a prescient regard for posterity they would have captured Canada when they had the chance.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

IF the Czar really feels like putting on a "sub.," there are men in every American township who feel perfectly competent to take the job.—*The News-Tribune, Detroit.*

THE prospects for a speedy ending of the Philippine insurrection might be considerably improved, if General Otis would form an alliance with Governor Pingree.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

SPEAKING of the restoration of closer relations between the major-general commanding and the head of the War Department, it will take Miles to go to the Root of the matter.—*The Free Press, Detroit.*

MR. HANNA is going to devote his entire time and attention to politics hereafter. The statement in this connection that he has dropped business would be misleading.—*The Times, Minneapolis.*

"SO you think they'll send Oom Paul an ultimatum," said one diplomat. "I shouldn't be surprised," answered the other. "It's a great deal safer than sending soldiers."—*The Star, Washington.*

MAYBE the fellow who proposes setting up a kingdom in Cuba, with a full complement of titles and court attendants, has an eye upon the heiresses of the United States.—*The News, Savannah.*

A WOMAN who never heard of Dreyfus has been found in France. This is paralleled by the strange case of Grover Cleveland, who, it is believed, has never heard of William J. Bryan.—*The Record, Chicago.*

COLONEL WATTERSON'S newspaper intimates that the Democrats of Kentucky are getting ready to bury the hatchet. It is understood that several of them intend to bury it in the neck of the candidate for governor.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

UNANIMITY.—"Germany and France are both in favor of disarming," said Gazzam. "Are they?" asked Kilduff in surprise. "Germany is in favor of the disarming of France, and France is in favor of disarming Germany."—*Life, New York.*

REVEREND GOODMAN: "Your little boy says he would like to be a missionary to the Filipinos! What put that idea into his head?"

Mrs. Highchurch: "Why, the dear little fellow wants a shotgun, and his papa won't let him have it!"—*Puck, New York.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

SOCIAL NOVELS IN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

THE announcement of a tetralogy of social novels by Emile Zola—on the family, truth, labor, and justice—has led a Russian writer to discuss the artistic requirements of "tendency" fiction, and to draw an interesting parallel between Russian and French methods of teaching new ideas by means of novels. He makes the claim, moreover, that the best work of Zola and other modern French writers owes much to Russian influence and example, especially to the influence of Turgeneff and Tolstoy. In the early eighties this was freely acknowledged by the French themselves, and Daudet and Zola paid willing tributes to the services of their contemporaries from the North. Subsequently there was a reaction, due to a literary misunderstanding between the French and the Russians. Zola, Daudet, and the De Goncourts went to the length of warning their countrymen against excessive attention to Russian literature. This mood did not last, but the earlier mutualism and interaction never were restored, and if we are to believe the Russian critic, the result has been unfortunate for French literature, and peculiarly unfortunate for Zola, who has lost his artistic cunning. We quote, in translation, from the suggestive article in the *Novoye Vremya*:

"Unquestionably, in his first novels, written prior to his acquaintance with Turgeneff and Russian fiction, Zola appeared with all the characteristic marks of the French novelist, whereas in his later works he manifested traits alien to the French spirit and distinctive of the Russian. The tendency, the conscious aim to give naturalism a humanitarian substance; to invest the novel of manners with a broad social significance; to elevate an individual type into a representative of a whole generation and a stage of national culture—these elements of the realistic novel, foreign even to the naturalistic Balzac, hardly established themselves in French literature apart from the influence of Turgeneff and Russian fiction generally."

And what has happened since the withdrawal of direct Russian literary pressure? Taking Zola as a conspicuous exemplar of modern French fiction, the writer goes on to make the following comparisons:

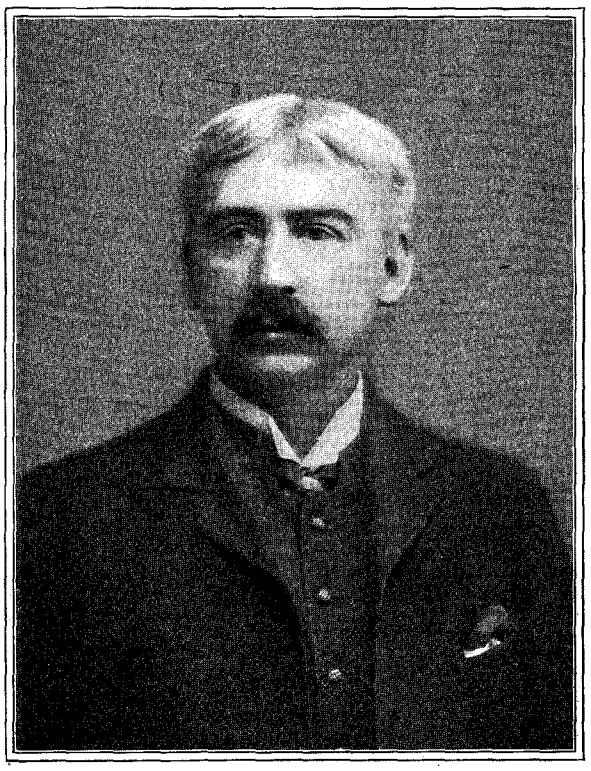
"There can be no doubt that in the later productions of the famous novelist there has been less and less of the peculiarity found in Russian fiction—the organic binding of social and philosophical ideas with living, typical personalities. The unfailing artistic beauty and strength of the Russian novel are in this indissoluble connection between ideas and realized characters. The idea and mood of Turgeneff's 'Nest of Nobles' can not be separated from Lavretski and Lisa, just as it is impossible to divest, in 'Fathers and Sons,' Bazaroff of the social rôle he is made to play. Zola never reached this degree of perfection in creating his characters, but he admirably acquired the manner of expressing a social idea by the grouping of living personalities and the lucid depiction of their environment. He was particularly excellent in the painting of social groups, a fine comprehension of which gave of itself his novels a social significance. Of late, however, his works have had fewer and fewer realized characters, less and less flesh and blood, and instead we have abstract and colorless types, and the moralizing to which they are addicted seems wholly separable from their individualities. In 'Rome' the characters and the teaching are plainly divorced, to the complete destruction of artistic unity.

"Just now Zola has announced a new series of four novels in which he intends to make a heavy contribution to the world's thought. The undertaking is a bold one in any case, and especially for a man who has been a strikingly realistic painter of everyday life, but never a thinker—so little of a thinker, in fact, that hardly any part of the reading public cares in the least degree what his opinions are about large families, truth, labor, and justice, the respective themes of his promised novels."

Continued Russian influence, the writer believes, would have saved Zola from the lapse from artistic standards. Meanwhile Zola himself has expressly defended the use of the fictional form for the propaganda of ideas. He has stated, in explaining his tetralogy, that he has a high opinion of the utility of the novel as a means of spreading truth. He has something new and of value to bequeath to humanity, and instead of writing treatises he has selected the novel as his vehicle. Originally the novel was only a pastime, an amusement, but it has so developed in the last century that it is capable of responding to any need, according to Zola. While his work has always had a higher purpose than that of pleasing and entertaining people, Zola declares that hereafter he will lay even more stress on the educational quality of his fiction. He remains a novelist because he is convinced that in this way he can most effectively spread and impress his important ideas. He does not admit, however, that his intentions require the violation of any artistic principles.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRET HARTE ON THE "SHORT STORY."

IT has been a frequent custom to attribute the origin of the American short story to Bret Harte; and if we take the modern short story, dealing with characteristic American life and habits, as the type, there is little doubt that Harte first gave the



BRET HARTE.

impetus to the outburst of story-writing which during the past thirty years has illustrated almost every phase of American custom and illuminated every corner of the American continent. Bret Harte has himself traced the history of this form of literature in an article in *The Cornhill Magazine* (July). The short story was familiar enough, he says, during the early half of the century, through the tales of Irving, Poe (who, he says, "was a master of the art, as yet unsurpassed"), Longfellow, and Hawthorne; but it was not the short story of to-day:

"It was not characteristic of American life, American habits, nor American thought. It was not vital and instinct with the experience and observation of the average American; it made no attempt to follow his reasoning or to understand his peculiar form of expression—which it was apt to consider vulgar; it had no sympathy with those dramatic contrasts and surprises which are

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the wonders of American civilization; it took no account of the modifications of environment and of geographical limitations; indeed, it knew little of American geography. Of all that was distinctly American it was evasive—when it was not apologetic. And even when graced by the style of the best masters, it was distinctly provincial.

"It would be easier to trace the causes which produced this than to assign any distinct occasion or period for the change. What was called American literature was still limited to English methods and upon English models. The best writers either wandered far afield for their inspiration, or, restricted to home material, were historical or legendary; artistically contemplative of their own country, but seldom observant. Literature abode on a scant fringe of the Atlantic seaboard, gathering the rift from other shores, and hearing the murmur of other lands rather than the voices of its own; it was either expressed in an artificial treatment of life in the cities, or, as with Irving, was frankly satirical of provincial social ambition. There was much 'fine' writing; there were American Addisons, Steeles, and Lambs—there were provincial 'Spectators' and 'Tatlers.' The sentiment was English. Even Irving in the pathetic sketch of 'The Wife' echoed the style of 'Rosamund Grey.' There were sketches of American life in the form of the English essayists, with no attempt to understand the American character. The literary man had little sympathy with the rough and half-civilized masses who were making his country's history; if he used them at all it was as a foil to bring into greater relief his hero of the unmistakable English pattern."

It was through the writings of the early American humorists—"Artemus Ward," Lowell in the "Biglow Papers," and other less known and cruder writers—that a literature smacking of the soil began to take root. But the American short story had yet to come. Even the great Civil War did not bring it. But it brought to people of all sections a widespread interest in other parts of the country, and thus prepared the way for the first story with "local color." Curiously enough, to the far distant Pacific coast was reserved the honor of giving birth to this new literary product. Mr. Harte describes the conditions of life prevailing there at the time when he sent forth his first immortal tale to the readers of *The Overland Monthly*. He refers to the heterogeneous population which had been drawn there by the discovery of gold—farmers from the plow, merchants from their desks, and students from their books, while every profession was represented.

"They were mainly young; a gray-haired man was a curiosity in the mines in those days, and an object of rude respect and reverence. They were consequently free from the trammels of precedent or tradition in arranging their lives and making their rude homes. There was a singular fraternity in this ideal republic into which all men entered free and equal. . . . Add to this Utopian simplicity of the people, the environment of magnificent scenery, a unique climate, and a vegetation that was marvelous in its proportions and spontaneity of growth; let it be further considered that the strongest relief was given to this picture by its setting among the crumbling ruins of early Spanish possession—whose monuments still existed in Mission and Presidio, and whose legitimate Castilian descendant still lived and moved in picturesque and dignified contrast to their energetic invaders—and it must be admitted that a condition of romantic and dramatic possibilities was created unrivaled in history."

A better field for the development of a characteristic literature could hardly be found than such a unique environment. Yet, as was the case upon the Atlantic seaboard, this raciness of the soil was reflected only in the local humorists, among them Lieutenant Derby with his "Squibob Papers," and Mark Twain with his "Jumping Frog of Calaveras." "The more literary, romantic, and imaginative romances had no national flavor. The better remembered serious work in the pages of the only literary magazine, *The Pioneer*, was a romance of spiritualism and psychological study, and a poem on the Chandos picture of Shakespeare!" Mr. Harte continues as follows:

"With this singular experience before him, the present writer was called upon to take the editorial control of *The Overland Monthly*, a much more ambitious magazine venture than had yet appeared in California. The best writers had been invited to contribute to its pages. But in looking over his materials on preparing the first number, he was discouraged to find the same notable lack of characteristic fiction. There were good literary articles, sketches of foreign travel, and some essays in description of the natural resources of California—excellent from a commercial and advertising view-point. But he failed to discover anything of that wild and picturesque life which had impressed him, first as a truant schoolboy, and afterward as a youthful schoolmaster among the mining population. In this perplexity he determined to attempt to make good the deficiency himself. He wrote 'The Luck of Roaring Camp.' However far short it fell of his ideal and his purpose, he conscientiously believed that had painted much that 'he saw, and part of which he was,' that his subject and characters were distinctly Californian, as was equally his treatment of them. But an unexpected circumstance here intervened. The publication of the story was objected to by both printer and publisher, virtually for not being in the conventional line of subject, treatment, and morals! The introduction of the abandoned outcast mother of the foundling 'Luck,' and the language used by the characters, received a serious warning and protest. The writer was obliged to use his right as editor to save his unfortunate contribution from oblivion. When it appeared at last, he saw with consternation that the printer and publisher had really voiced the local opinion; that the press of California was still strongly dominated by the old conservatism and conventionalism of the East, and that when 'The Luck of Roaring Camp' was not denounced as 'improper' and 'corrupting,' it was coldly received as being 'singular' and 'strange.' A still more extraordinary instance of the 'provincial note' was struck in the criticism of a religious paper that the story was strongly 'unfavorable to immigration' and decidedly unprovocative of the 'investment of foreign capital.' However, its instantaneous and cordial acceptance as a new departure by the critics of the Eastern States and Europe enabled the writer to follow it with other stories of a like character. More than that, he was gratified to find a disposition on the part of his contributors to shake off their conservative trammels, and in an admirable and original sketch of a wandering circus attendant called 'Centrepole Bill,' he was delighted to recognize and welcome a convert. The term 'imitators,' often used by the critics who, as previously stated, had claimed for the present writer the *invention* of this kind of literature, could not fairly apply to those who had cut loose from conventional methods, and sought to honestly describe the life around them, and he can only claim to have shown them that it could be done. How well it has since been done, what charm of individual flavors and style has been brought to it by such writers as Harris, Cable, Page, Mark Twain in 'Huckleberry Finn,' the author of 'The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains,' and Miss Wilkins, the average reader need not be told. It would seem evident, therefore, that the secret of the American short story was the treatment of characteristic American life, with absolute knowledge of its peculiarities and sympathy with its methods; with no fastidious ignoring of its habitual expression, or the inchoate poetry that may be found even hidden in its slang; with no moral determination except that which may be the legitimate outcome of the story itself; with no more elimination than may be necessary for the artistic conception, and never from the fetish of conventionalism. Of such is the American short story of to-day—the germ of American literature to come."

Mr. Bret Harte, it may be remarked, fails in his article to give credit to Dr. J. W. Palmer, who, years before Harte began writing, was publishing in the old *Putnam's Monthly* short stories rich with the racy and picturesque life of California in the days of '49.

A Question of Up or Down.—Some unkind remarks are being made about Mr. Stephen Crane's new book of verses, "War Is Kind." For instance, "The Lounger" in *The Critic* (August) says that many of the poems will read equally well backward or forward—tho perhaps we should regard this as an

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advantage rather than a flaw, since each poem is thus equal practically to two. Says the writer:

"Take the lines on page 28 and submit them to this process as I have done, and you will see that nothing is lost. (This might be done with Mr. Will Bradley's illustrations.) Will the reader please say which of the following is right-side up without referring to the book:

"Fast rode the knight
With spurs, hot and reeking,
Ever waving an eager sword,
'To save my lady!'
Fast rode the knight,
And leaped from saddle to war.
Men of steel flickered and gleamed
Like riot of silver lights,
And the gold of the knight's good banner
Still waved on a castle wall.
. . . . .
A horse,
Blowing, staggering, bloody thing,
Forgotten at foot of castle wall.
A horse
Dead at foot of castle wall."

"Dead at foot of castle wall.
A horse
Forgotten at foot of castle wall.
Blowing, staggering, bloody thing,
A horse.
. . . . .
Still waved on a castle wall.
And the gold of the knight's good banner
Like riot of silver lights,
Men of steel flickered and gleamed
And leaped from saddle to war.
Fast rode the knight,
'To save my lady!'
Ever waving an eager sword,
With spurs, hot and reeking,
Fast rode the knight."

ANTIQUITY AND ART VALUE OF THE POSTER.

THE poster, tho often spoken of as modern, can be traced back to early Egyptian days. One of the oldest extant specimens, offering a reward for the recovery of two slaves who escaped from Alexandria in the year 146 B.C., is preserved in a collection in the Louvre. In France the poster was the most prevalent form of advertisement during the time of Francis I. It was, however, not until the commencement of this century that the poster became in some sense a work of art. In 1836 La Lance, a French artist, designed the first really artistic poster, for a book entitled "Comment Meurent les Femmes." Twenty-five years ago Gavarni was the leading poster artist of France. Other prominent artists in this field since his time are Johannot, Manet, Cherét (called the "father of the modern poster"), Grasset, Willette, Boutet de Monvel, Steinlew, and Murcha.

England and America followed the lead of France rather tardily. The following sketch of the rise and subsequent decline of the "poster craze" in these countries is given in the New York *Times* of recent date:

"While pictorial posters undoubtedly existed in England before Fred Walker's beautiful 'Women in White' made its appearance, they were entirely lacking in artistic qualities. It was not until quite recently that good English posters were produced to any extent. In 1880 Walter Crane made a design in blue and yellow to advertise the Covent Garden concerts, which was very successful. Like the Walker poster, this is now very rare. Since then Mr. Crane has designed many more, most of which were very successful. Hubert Herkomer's, however, are much less attractive. In the last few years there has sprung up in England a large number of artists who have won much fame through their poster work, in particular Dudley Hardy, Aubrey Beardsley, Maurice Greiffenhagen, the Beggorstaff brothers, and Roren Hill.

"America was not far behind, either in point of time or in the quality of the work done. For do we not number among our poster artists such names as Edward Penfield, Louis Rherd, Will Bradley, Carqueville, Gould, E. A. Abbey, Francis Day, George Wharton Edwards, Kenyon Cox, and Ethel Reed, to name a few only?

"There is little doubt that poster collecting originated in Paris, some twenty-five years ago. About this time Frenchmen realized that advertising might be made artistic, and thereby become all the more valuable as an advertisement. So the artist made his design. It was reproduced by lithography and hung so as to attract the attention of the passer-by, who soon grew so much interested that it suddenly occurred to some one it would be well to collect what posters could be easily obtained. So gradually the poster collector came into existence. In Paris, affiches, as they are called, are regularly published, increase in price, and go out of print. The buying and selling of posters is a regular and well established business, Sayor being the oldest and best known dealer. Catalogs and price-lists are regularly issued, and, indeed, the value of the poster is so thoroughly recognized that stories are written in which the typical boy—poor, hungry, and cold—steals a still damp Cherét from a wall to sell for the benefit of his suffering family.

"In April, 1893, Penfield made his first Harper poster, and for nearly a year we admired his designs and watched for their appearance from month to month, with no thought of collecting, until it suddenly dawned upon some one how valuable a complete set would be, and the fad grew with surprising rapidity. The earliest poster exhibition in America, so far as the present writer knows, was given by the Grolier Club about ten years ago, the posters shown being mainly of French origin; but, beginning in 1894, such exhibitions became very common for the next two or three years."

The writer believes that the influence of the poster craze has been almost wholly beneficial in creating a taste for the artistic. He says:

"Our walls and fences became things of beauty, and many of our shop windows a delight. There were, as is natural, all sorts and conditions of poster collectors. There were those who took everything, good, bad, or indifferent. Then there were collectors who were keenly alive to the artistic value of the design and its execution. Others desired only the rarest and scarcest of them all; while, in addition, was the man who devoted himself to the work of a single artist, or would have only the best French work. One French collector, for instance, has a full set of Cherét, which runs well up into the hundreds. The man of the hour, however, is Murcha, who has so far done about seventy-five designs, including those for decorative panels, bookcovers, and *ménus*.

"Two or three years ago, when the poster craze was at its height in America, the competition was fierce—many of the large bookshops, as, for instance, Brentano's, opened poster departments; magazines were published, collectors compiled descriptive catalogs of posters in their possession, and many books were written on the subject, such as 'The Reign of the Poster,' by Charles Knowles Bolton; 'Picture Posters,' by Hiatt, and 'The Modern Poster,' a beautifully illustrated book, published by the Scribners. The craze became the fashion, but, like everything taken up in that spirit, has died a natural death. There are still many *bona-fide* collectors who value their posters as highly as ever for their artistic merit, gladly adding a new specimen whenever they find it.

"But the influence of the craze, passing tho it was, is apparent in many directions. Book and magazine covers, lettering, theatrical bills, advertisements, in fact, everything with which the poster could have the slightest affiliation, profited materially. Indeed, we are at this time so accustomed to good, strong decorative work in advertising of all sorts that we have almost forgotten the short time in which it has all been brought about. While the craze in America is already a thing of the past, in England it is hardly yet at its height. And the little poster magazines and price-lists are just coming into general circulation there. Up to the present time, while England can show very fine work, her ordinary book and magazine posters compare most unfavorably with the average American work.

"It is quite possible that if people fully recognized what the craze and its devotees have accomplished, even if unwittingly, in raising the standard of artistic advertising in all its branches, less ridicule would attach to the pursuit."

The Author of "Richard Carvel."—Some interesting information about Mr. Winston Churchill, whose new novel bids fair to rival "David Harum" in popularity, is given in *The Critic* (August) by one who knows him well. The writer says:

"Mr. Winston Churchill was educated at the Naval Academy, Annapolis—hence his taste for naval scenes and his strength and accuracy in them. He came to *The Cosmopolitan* and helped Mr. Walker get out that publication for a year or so. While working at Irvington he married a young lady of wealth, hailing from his native city, St. Louis, and thereafter was not obliged

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to do office work or be bound by the limitations of a salaried life. He was ambitious to write stories, and had, mixed up with the longing for authorship, a commendable quality of common sense which told him hard and systematic work was necessary to do anything much worth the doing. This has been the secret of his success. Tho a handsome, spirited young fellow, with plenty of *savoir vivre* and a good taste for the refinements and enjoyments of existence, he has buckled down to the drudgery of authorship with a right good will. For instance, while he and his wife were living in St. Louis after leaving *The Cosmopolitan*, he, like Anthony Hope, hired an office in an office building, and went down to it and ground away as regularly each day as if he had had a set of books to keep instead of a novel to write. He went to Virginia and Maryland and studied up the country and the antiquarian records available with considerable thoroughness before tackling 'Richard Carvel.' In short, he has no taste for posing as a brilliant young author throwing off clever things whether he wants to or not; he is a painstaking, conscientious, healthy-minded young gentleman, with a good idea of the dramatic, who wanted to make a name for himself as a writer, and is making it. He, his wife, and their little child are rather nomadic in their habits, so far as his friends may judge from the variation in post-office addresses, but they now have bought a farm on the upper reaches of the Connecticut River, and declare that they are going to stay on it."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL,
Author of "Richard Carvel."
Courtesy of The Macmillan Company.

BYRON'S LETTERS TO MISS MILBANKE.

MR. RICHARD PROTHERO, in his third volume of "The Works of Lord Byron," presents many letters which have never before been published. The period embraced is between January, 1814, and November, 1816. There are not less than two hundred and thirty-three letters, of which one hundred and eighteen are new.

How did Byron come to know Miss Milbanke? Lady Caroline Lamb was probably the medium, Mr. Prothero thinks. It seems that she had given the poet some of Miss Milbanke's verses. He was not apparently flattered, for he wrote to Lady Caroline Lamb:

"You will say as much of this to Miss M. as you think proper. I have no desire to be better acquainted with Miss Milbanke. She is too good for a fallen spirit to know, and I should like her more if she were less perfect."

But the lady's coolness possibly excited his curiosity, for such a woman as Miss Milbanke, the editor of these letters tells us, Byron had not yet known. At any rate, before long, they became acquainted, and gossip soon said a poet was to marry a rich heiress.

There was mutual indifference. There was estrangement. Byron liked to paint himself a wicked man, and this naturally alarmed the decorous young lady. Here is a letter from Byron to Miss Milbanke on August 25, 1813, which shows his coolness:

"I am honored with your letter, which I wish to acknowledge immediately. Before I endeavor to answer it, allow me, briefly as possible, to advert to the circumstances which occurred last autumn. Many years had occurred since I had seen any woman with whom there appeared to me any prospect of rational happiness. I now saw but one, to whom, however, I had no pretensions—or at least too slight for even the hope of success. It was, however, said that your heart was disengaged, and it was on that ground that Lady Melbourne undertook to ascertain how far I might be permitted to cultivate your acquaintance on the chance (a slender one, I allow) of improving into friendship and ultimately to a still kinder sentiment. In her zeal on my behalf—friendly and pardonable as it was—she in some degree exceeded my intention when she made the more direct proposal, which yet I do not regret, except in so far as it appeared presumptuous on my part. That this is the truth you will allow, when I tell you it was not till lately that I mentioned to her that I thought she had unwittingly committed me a little too far in the expectation that so abrupt an overture would be received. But I stated this casually in conversation, and without the least feeling of irritation against her or pique against yourself. Such was the result of my first and nearest approach to that altar to which in the state of your feelings I should only have led another victim. When I say the first, it may perhaps appear irreconcilable with some circumstances in my life to which I conceive you allude in part of your letter. But such is the fact. I was then too young to marry, tho not to love; but this was the first direct or indirect approach ever made on my part to a permanent union with any woman, and in all probability it will be the last."

Byron writes here as if Lady Milbanke were trying to entrap him into marriage, which, the editor observes, was, to say the least, in very bad taste. But at the conclusion of the letter he warms to an open confession of his real feelings when he says:

"I must be candid with you on the score of friendship. It is a feeling toward you with which I can not trust myself. I doubt whether I could help loving you."

Miss Milbanke, in reply, dwelt upon the emptiness of life with such a partner as Byron intimated that he was. He rejoins in this cynical tone:

"After all, bad as it is, it has its *agremens*. The great object of life is sensation—to feel that we exist even tho in pain. It is this 'craving void' which drives us to gaming, to battle, to travel, to intemperate but keenly felt pursuits of any description, whose principal attraction is the agitation inseparable from their accomplishment. I am but an awkward dissembler; as my friend, you will bear with my faults. When you can spare an instant I shall of course be delighted to hear from you; but do not let me encroach for a moment on better avocations."

But Miss Milbanke about this time seemed to have become much interested in Byron, for she asked him many questions which he endeavored to answer in a long letter. His letter is under date of September 26:

"On my return to town, I find some consolation for having left a number of pleasant people in your letter—the more so as I began to doubt if I should ever receive another. You ask me some questions, and as they are about myself, you must pardon the egotism into which my answers must betray. I am glad that you know any 'good deed' that I am supposed ever to have blundered upon, simply because it proves that you have not heard me invariably ill-spoken of. If true, I am sufficiently rewarded by a short step toward your good opinion. You don't like my 'restless' doctrines—I should be very sorry if you did; but I can't stagnate, nevertheless. If I must sail, let it be on the ocean, no matter how stormy; anything but a dull cruise on a land lake without ever losing sight of the same insipid shores by which it is surrounded. . . . I now come to a subject of your inquiry, which you must have perceived I always hitherto avoided—an awful one—'religion.' I was bred in Scotland among Calvinists, in the first part of my life, which gave me a dislike to that persuasion. Since that period I have visited the most bigoted and credulous of countries—Spain, Greece, Turkey. As a spectacle, the Catholic is more fascinating than the Greek or the Moslem; but the last is the only believer who practises the precepts of his prophet to the last chapter of his creed. My opinions are quite

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undecided. I may say sincerely, since when given over at Patros in 1810, I rejected and ejected three priest-loads of spiritual consolation by threatening to turn Mussulman if they did not leave me quiet. I was in great pain and looked upon death as in that respect a relief—without much regret for the past, and few speculations for the future. Indeed, so indifferent was I to my bodily situation that, altho I was without an attendant but a young Frenchman as ill as myself, two barbarous arnouts, and a deaf and desperate Greek quack—and my English servant (a man with me) within two days' journey—I would not allow the last to be sent for—worth all the rest as he would have been in attendance at such a time, because—I really don't know why—unless it was an indifference to which I am certainly not subject when in good health. I believe, doubtless, in God and should be happy to be convinced of much more. If I do not at present place implicit faith in tradition and revelation of any human creed, I hope it is not from want of reverence for the Creator, but the created, and when I see a man publishing a pamphlet to prove that Mr. Pitt is risen from the dead (as was done a week ago), perfectly positive in the truth of his assertion, I must be permitted to doubt more miracles equally well attested; but the moral of all Christianity is perfectly beautiful—and the very sublime of virtue; yet even there we find some of its finer precepts in the early axioms of the Greeks—particularly, 'do unto others as you would they should do unto you'—the forgiveness of injuries, and more which I do not remember."

The following extract from another letter indicates that Miss Milbanke had other suitors. Byron writes:

"I have heard a rumor of another added to your list of unacceptables, and I am sorry for him, as I know that he has talent and his pedigree assures him wit and good humor. You make sad havoc among 'us youth.' It is lucky that Mme. de Staël has published her 'Anti-Suicide' at so killing a time—November, too."

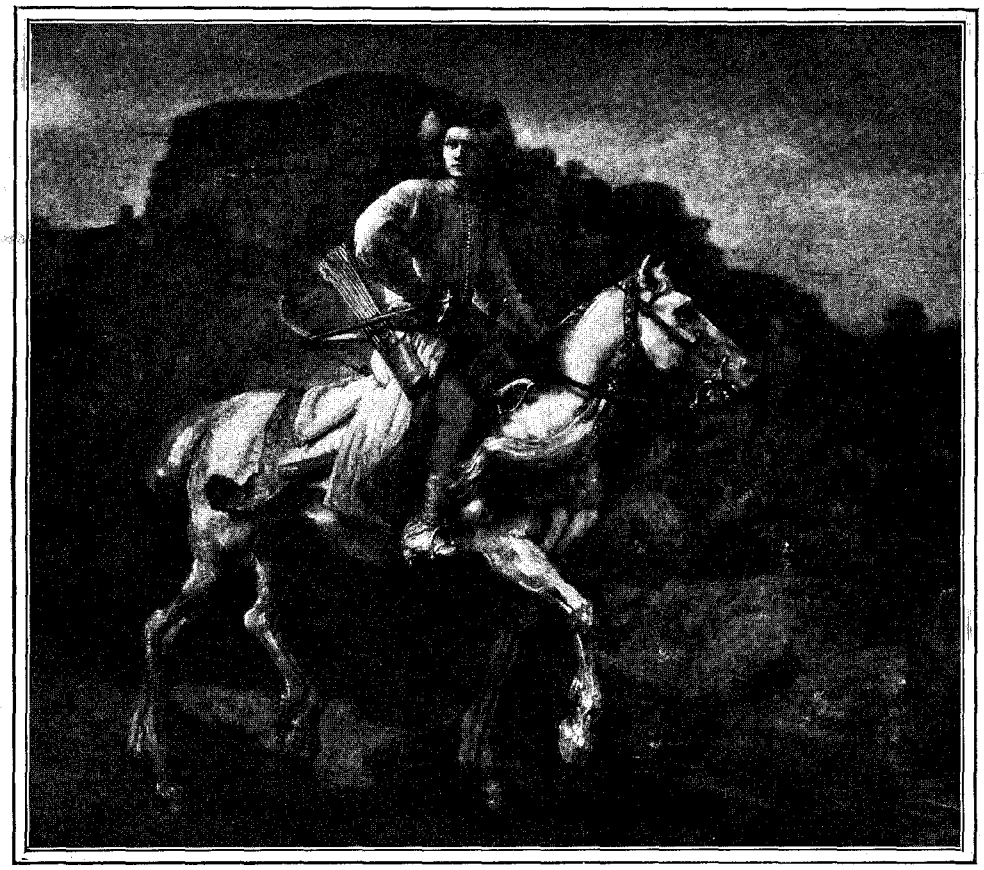
But as his marriage approached Byron seems to have become deeper in love. On October 22, 1814, he writes: "I am sure we shall be a very happy couple." In the last letters of the series he says: "Do you think, my love, that happiness depends on similarities or differences in character? I doubt it. Happy with you! Nay, if you doubt, at least do yourself justice and reverse it."

The two people so dissimilar in character and education were married on January 2, 1815. Letters showing the rupture between them are also found in this volume. There are also a number of new letters to Leigh Hunt, Hogg, and Shepherd, as well as to Jane Claremont, the mother of Byron's illegitimate daughter, Allegra.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED REMBRANDT.

A PAINTING by Rembrandt hitherto unknown to art students has lately been found in a distant castle in Poland, and its discovery suggests the thought that many other masterpieces may be hidden in out-of-the-way nooks of Europe. The discovery was made by Dr. Bode, the author of a monumental "Life of Rembrandt" now in course of publication. He had heard a rumor of the picture in the old Galician castle, and through a friend who was about to visit Kra- kow obtained a photograph of the painting, which is called "The Polish Rider." A writer in *The Critic* (August) gives the following account of it:

"The castle dates from the first half of the seventeenth century, and the collection, Professor Bredius found, contained, among a good deal of rubbish, a genuine Lucas van Leyden, a good Teniers, and a small portrait by Albert Cuyp. The Rembrandt is probably 3 x 4 feet. It is a portrait of a Polish nobleman, probably a Prince Poniatowski, as the picture has been among the heirlooms of that family. The horseman wears a yellow riding-coat with red trousers and brownish-yellow boots. His sword is fastened by a silver belt, and he carries a small battle-ax, a bow, and arrows. The horse is white. In the fantastical landscape back of him are shadowy cupolas and indications of other buildings, and the light is that of the setting sun."



THE POLISH RIDER.
From the painting by Rembrandt.
Courtesy of the Berlin Photo Co.

William Waldorf Astor as a "Representative American."—Mr. W. L. Alden thinks that Americans are deficient in a proper appreciation of the merits of Mr. William Waldorf Astor. It is pleasant to learn that in Mr. Alden's opinion Mr. Astor is to be regarded as a leading representative of America before the British public. He says (in the New York *Times*), just a short time before Mr. Astor took the step that made him a "representative Briton": "There are people who insist that because a man is a millionaire, or because a woman has a title, neither he nor she ought to have any connection with literature. Mr. Astor, for example, is constantly sneered at in certain American papers because, being a millionaire, he has the audacity to spend his money in making the best evening newspaper and the best monthly magazine in England. *The Pall Mall Gazette* had little merit and small circulation when he bought it. Since then it has had two editors, Mr. Cust and Sir Douglas Straight. Both of the gentlemen were selected by Mr. Astor, and neither of them had had any previous experience in the editorship of a great newspaper. But the result showed the soundness of Mr. Astor's judgment. Under Mr. Cust *The Pall Mall Gazette* speedliy became the leading evening newspaper, and under his successor it has fully maintained its reputation. As for *The Pall Mall Magazine*, no one can deny that it is admirably conducted, and that Mr. Astor spends money without limit in making it worthy of the place which it has won. I can hardly imagine a more creditable way in which a millionaire could use his wealth, but the reward that Mr. Astor receives at home is far from a pleasant one. That a quiet, inoffensive gentleman should choose to spend his money in journalism and literature instead of spending it in buying legislatures, seems to be regarded as conduct wholly unworthy of a millionaire. Americans ought to be proud of Mr. Astor as a representative of America in England; but, having the misfortune to be a millionaire, he is the natural target for the sneers of a certain class of people."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

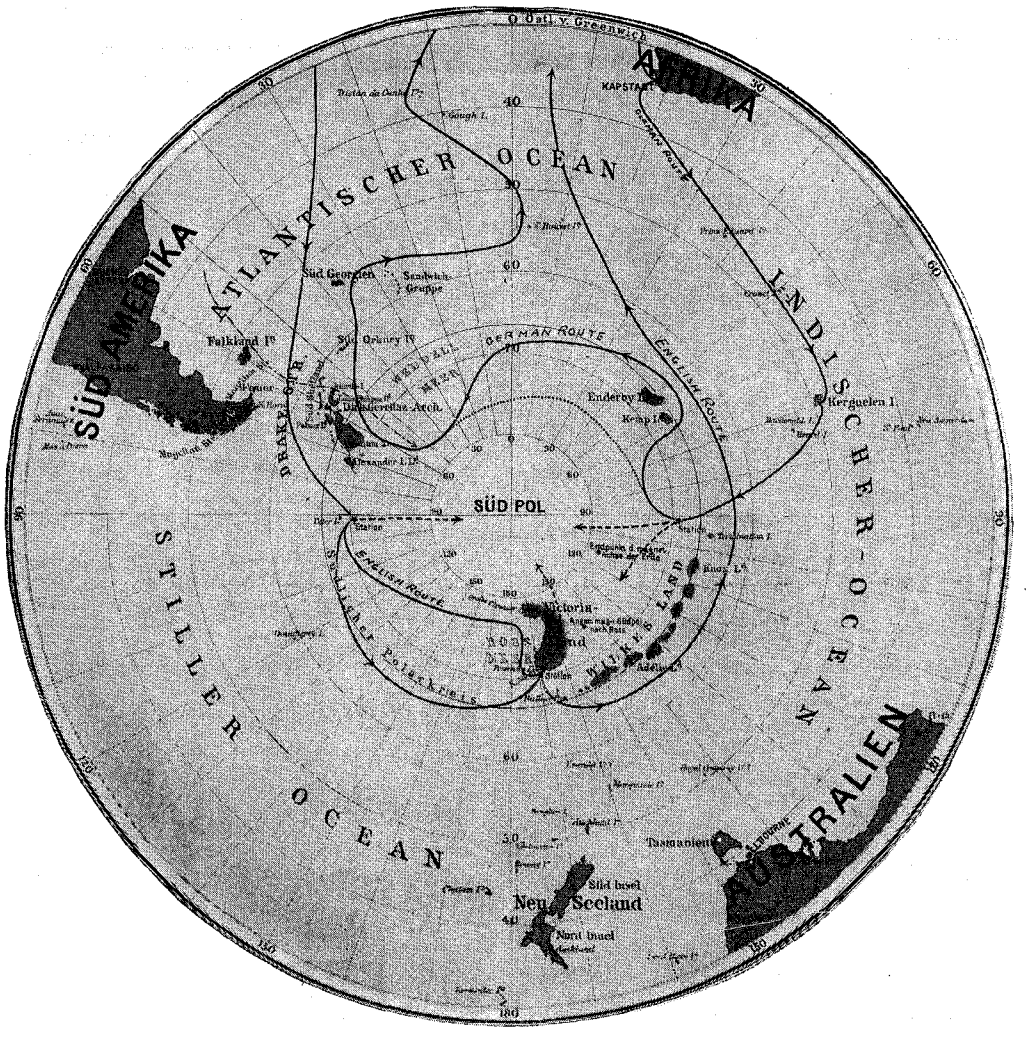
PLANS FOR REACHING THE SOUTH POLE.

UNDER this heading, Gilbert H. Grosvenor contributes a prospectus of the two Antarctic expeditions that are soon to be sent out under British and German auspices respectively. Says Mr. Grosvenor in *The National Geographical Magazine*, August:

"Announcement is made that the British Government is ready to grant a subsidy of $200,000 for the Antarctic expedition that is to set out in the summer of 1901 under the joint patronage of the Royal Society and of the Royal Geographical Society, and unless the promoters of the German expedition are being misled in their expectations, the Reichstag will soon guarantee substantial aid to the German national expedition. . . . The plans of the [British] expedition have not yet been finally determined in all their details, but it has been decided that the ship shall follow what is known as the South American route, sailing from the South Shetland Islands southward to Alexandria Land. Here, at about 70° south by 90° west, a landing will be made, if practicable, and the first station established. Continuing onward, their course being dependent upon the amount of ice encountered, the party expect to establish on Cape Adare, Victoria Land, a second station, from which the great dash for the South Pole will be attempted, and in the vicinity of which the principal scientific work will be accomplished. . . . . .

"The principal danger to navigation in the Antarctic region is not ice pressure, for the currents radiate outward and not inward, but rather the stormy nature of the sea. Captain Drygalski [leader of the German expedition] proposes, therefore, to construct his ship on lines that will insure seaworthiness. This he believes can be secured by a vessel stanchly built of wood, with strong internal supports, which will at the same time afford protection against powerful magnetic influences.

"The Kerguelén Islands, lying in the Indian Ocean at 70° east by 50° south and open to navigation at all seasons of the year, are to be the starting-point. From these islands the route follows a line southwestward to some point on Wilkes Land, where a winter station will be built upon the edge of the ice-sheet and systematic observations taken. In the early spring an advance will be attempted on sleds across the ice in the direction of the magnetic pole, and in the fall a return will be made in a westerly direction along the little-known coast of Wilkes Land. Perhaps the party will be able to reach the most southerly known land, Victoria Land, discovered by Ross in 1842. As the English explorers are to build a station on the edge of this same Victoria Land and thence proceed southward as well as along Wilkes Land, Victoria Land will be the objective meeting-ground of both expeditions. But naturally no geographic limits can be set in a region about which scarcely a single conclusion can be formed."



DR. VON DRYGALSKI'S MAP, SHOWING ROUTES OF PROPOSED EXPEDITIONS.

It is believed that the following year will be specially favorable for Antarctic work, we are told by Mr. Grosvenor, as we are now in a warm-temperature period and the ice in those regions is at a minimum. Mr. Grosvenor concludes his notice with the following paragraph:

"The advantages, both from a geographic and general scientific point of view, of a further exploration of the South Polar regions have been so repeatedly set forth that it is hardly necessary to enlarge upon them here. Briefly they may be stated as: the verification or disproof of the existence of a vast Antarctic continent; the determination of the origin of the cold ocean currents which have their rise in the South; the study of the nature of ice itself, of the differences between land-ice, sea-ice, river-ice, etc.; and the investigation of the conditions of atmospheric pressure and temperature, of volcanic action, and of terrestrial magnetism within the Antarctic circle."

The accompanying map is from an article in *The Outlook* by Dr. von Drygalski, the leader of the German expedition.

Is Distilled Water Poisonous?—The opinion of a recent German authority answering this question in the affirmative was recently quoted in this department. *Good Health* takes exception editorially to the conclusion reached, and remarks as follows:

"It is, of course, true enough, as every physiologist knows, that pure distilled water brought in contact with pure protoplasm will cause the protoplasm to swell and perhaps burst, thus destroying it. This is due to the simple law of osmosis. The movement of fluids is toward the denser medium. It is for this reason that surgeons prefer to sponge raw surfaces with a normal salt solu-

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tion (six drachms to the gallon of water) instead of ordinary distilled or boiled water. But in the use of distilled water for drinking purposes we have no trouble of this sort. No protoplasmic cells and no raw surfaces are exposed to distilled water in the stomach, tho there is always in the stomach a quantity of salts, often free hydrochloric acid, and a strong proportion of chlorides which quickly mingle with the distilled water, thus readily changing its character so as to adapt it to the surfaces with which it comes in contact. When the distilled water is absorbed into the blood, it simply dilutes the saline constituents of the blood, a dilution never extending beyond a certain point, for the reason that the kidneys stand as a protecting sentinel, ready to begin at once the rapid elimination of water, as soon as excessive fluidity of the blood is threatened.

"It is thus apparent that no real danger can possibly come from the use of distilled water; that on the other hand many actual advantages are offered. It is free from germs, free from injurious salts, from lime and other substances with which they are found in combination, if not always of the same uniform quality. The fact that in the laboratory distilled water has been made to destroy protoplasm has no bearing at all on this question, for the conditions under which distilled water is used for drinking and culinary purposes are such as do not involve at all the conditions which exist in the case of the unprotected protoplasmic body. It is a pity that such an unscientific and misleading statement should be allowed to appear before the public."

TELEGRAPHY AMONG THE ANCIENTS.

WE are apt to think that because the ancients and our immediate forefathers had no electric telegraph, they had no telegraph at all; but that is far from the truth. Many systems of telegraphy, most of them depending on signals addressed to sight or hearing, have been known from the earliest times, and some of these are described in an article contributed to *Cosmos* (July 15) by M. L. Remy. Says this writer:

"Three or four centuries before our era, Eneus invented several systems of signaling. In particular, he devised the first synchronic apparatus. At each station was installed a great vessel of uniform capacity, having in its side a hole of the same size for each vessel. At the surface of the liquid contained in the vessel was a float in which was fixed an upright rod divided into equal parts, each of which corresponded to one of the phrases to be telegraphed. The attendant at each station had a torch. When the first raised his torch he uncorked the hole in his vessel, allowing the water to escape and the float to sink; the attendant at the second station did the same, and this was repeated from station to station. When the division of the rod corresponding to the message to be sent had fallen to the level of the edge of the vessel, the first attendant lowered his torch, and replaced the cork; the others, imitating his action, could then read off on their rods the particular message sent by the first. . . . . .

"In all such methods as these the messages were limited to words or phrases agreed upon beforehand. In the second century B.C. Cleomenes invented a method of doing away with this inconvenience by combining luminous signals so as to form a code. Each station was furnished with several huge fire-vessels corresponding each to a group of letters of the alphabet. The one that was exposed so that it could be seen from the next station, while the others were hidden, indicated the group including the letter to be transmitted, which letter was then shown more closely by lanterns. Polybius improved this by dividing the alphabet into five groups, four of five letters and one of four. These were telegraphed by torches, moved in given directions. For instance, three torches at the left of the station meant the third group, then two at the right meant the second letter of this group."

The Chinese, M. Remy tells us, also used signal towers at an early period, and the Romans learned how to employ them from the Carthaginians. The Roman telegraphic system was altogether 4,200 miles in length, and remains of the stations still exist. The Gauls telegraphed by shouting from post to post, and there was a similar system between Athens and Susa (450 miles). When Europe was overrun by barbarians, these systems of telegraphy were destroyed. Altho some effort at similar communication was made in the Middle Ages, modern telegraphy dates from the sixteenth century. It began with some very curious propositions. Says M. Remy:

"About 1570, Porta, a Neapolitan physicist, inventor of the camera obscura, thought that he could cast upon the moon, by means of a mirror, characters that could be read over the whole earth. Father Kircher proposed to let the sun's rays fall on mirrors in such manner as to form letters. François Kessler used an empty barrel containing a lamp with a movable shutter. Opening the shutter once signified the letter A, twice meant B, and so on. This seems to be the beginning of our present telegraphic alphabets.

"About the same time, experiments were made at Mayence with five masts each divided into five sections. Large objects were hoisted on these, and the point at which they stopped signified a prearranged phrase. This is a modification of the method of Polybius.

"Next, Robert Hooke, an English scientist, proposed to make huge letters of some opaque substance and to suspend them in space. But neither this nor the preceding methods were ever adopted in practise."

In 1690, M. Remy goes on to say, Amontons, a Frenchman, introduced the telescope as a means of observing telegraphic signals, which made it possible to increase the distance between stations. He proposed to use for his signals a large black screen in which a cross was cut, but he failed in getting the government aid needed to carry out his plan. Later, Marcel of Arles, built a machine which, it was claimed, could signal as fast as one could write; but he, too, failed to get government aid and broke his invention. In 1782 Gauthey devised a system of speaking-tubes, by which he expected to transmit speech hundreds of miles, but expense prevented its adoption. Soon after this, however, the invention of the semaphore furnished a successful system of visual telegraphy, and not long afterward the electric telegraph gave to the world a means of communication to which distance sets no limits.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DOES THE HUMAN BODY EMIT A SPECIAL RADIATION?

FROM time to time it has been asserted by experimenters that they have proved the existence of a special form of radiation akin to Roentgen rays, emitted by living organisms, or particularly by the human body. These rays have usually been reported to be invisible to the naked eye, but capable of affecting a sensitized plate. As very many organisms give off visible phosphorescence, there is no reason why others should not emit invisible rays, the difference being simply a matter of wave-length; but scientific men have looked askance at most of these reports, and in some cases the experiments on which they were based have been proved to be inaccurate or explicable in other ways than by the hypothesis of a special organic radiation. The latest experimenter in this direction is Dr. Ottokar Hofmann, a Western mining engineer, who believes that he has established the existence of such a form of radiation beyond a doubt. A description of his experiments is contained in *Popular Science News* (August), and from it we quote the following paragraphs:

"Pictures have been taken by this human light, or body-halo, which are moderately distinct, but the limit of the accuracy varies, depending, so the experiments he has conducted indicate, entirely upon the state of the body. . . . . .

"These experiments seem to have shown that the rays are not light, tho they have a similar operation on a photographic plate. The human rays have the property of passing through materials which are non-conductors of electricity, such as glass and rubber, and producing the same effects as if there had not been any foreign substance between the body and photographic plate; while if the substance is a conductor of electricity, such as silver or lead, the rays do not pass through it, but their vibration seems to

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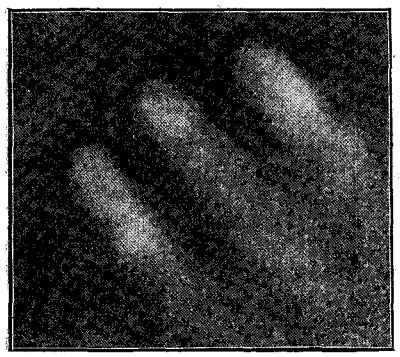
be imparted to the metal and the same then acts on the sensitive film as if it was a luminous body, making an imprint of its own shape, while the tips of the fingers are not marked on the film.

"During the tests made by Dr. Hofmann, several persons were tested as to the chemical energy of the rays their body emitted. Some persons gave a faint demonstration on the film, others a very strong one, and a few gave no result, and yet after the lapse of a few hours the results were reversed, showing the difference of the chemical energy in the same body at different times. The temperature and moisture in the air apparently had no effect in the production of the rays.



PICTURE BY HUMAN LIGHT.
Courtesy of *Popular Science.*

"Dr. Hofmann's experiments were conducted under all possible conditions to test the activity and penetrating power of the rays; no camera was used. The ordinary developing tray was employed, about half filled with the developing solution, and the film was such as every photographer uses. The tests were made in perfect darkness without the use of the developing lamp.

"In order to get rid of the possibility that the photographs might have been taken by a chemical reagent, the film, after being saturated with developing solution, was placed on the rim of a glass vase, so that there could not be any contact of air or communication between the fingers pressed against the outside of the glass and the film, and an almost perfect photograph of the fingers was produced after ten minutes' exposure.

"This experiment and others demonstrated clearly that the reaction on the silver compounds of the film was caused by human rays and not by any chemical reagent. A silver dollar left on the glass side of a photographic plate for hours developed nothing, but when pressed in darkness for ten minutes by the tips of the fingers a distinct impression of the dollar was shown without any of the details of the inscription on the coin.

"The fingers were not imprinted upon the film, showing that the rays did not pass through the silver, but imparted their vibrations to it. In order to prove that it was the rays from the fingers which did the work, two silver dollars were used upon the glass plate, and the one which was touched by the fingers only made the imprint on the film.

"One of the best photographs of the fingers was obtained by Dr. Hofmann by placing a hard-rubber tray between the film and his hand. The usual ten minutes were used in making the test and a very clear imprint of the fingers was shown. The rays to do this work have to pass through rubber one quarter of an inch thick."

No comments on Dr. Hofmann's experiments have yet reached us, but it is doubtful whether his brother laborers will consent to see the workings of any special form of "human rays" in them. Other similar results have been shown to be caused by ordinary heat rays, and it is possible that Dr. Hofmann's may be due to this agency also; altho they are certainly of great interest in any case.

Rapid Progress of Modern Invention.—Referring to the speed with which a chemical curiosity or a laboratory toy is transformed nowadays into an everyday commercial article, *The Engineering News* says editorially: "A new idea appears sometimes merely as a suggestion in a discussion, or in the form of a note to a learned body. In a few weeks some one else takes it up; then comes a popular article, and before long what was only an interesting fact becomes a commercial possibility, developing into a great industrial factor. An excellent example is found in the progress of the liquefaction of air. It is but a short time since a few drops, hardly more than a deposit of dew on the walls of a glass bulb, were exhibited in a lecture-room as a rare curiosity; then came a beakerful on the table of a popular lecturer, followed by larger quantities, available for experimental purposes and original research, and now we have the announcement among the articles of the month of the completion of a commercial plant to supply thousands of gallons per day. The story of liquid air is but a repetition of that of aluminum. Once a rarity in the chemical museum, then a commercial material at many dollars a pound, ranging almost with the precious metals, and all at once brought by the methods of practical electro-chemistry into the market as a commercial product with innumerable applications in the arts. There is something curious in the fact that the metal which applied electricity made possible in the markets is likely to become a rival of copper as an electrical conductor, and thus we find electricity supplying the materials for its own utilization."

HAS THE ESSENCE OF ANTITOXIN BEEN FOUND?

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, in a despatch printed in that paper on July 10, tells us that Dr. Woods and Dr. Loew, chemists of the United States Agricultural Department, are thought to have succeeded in isolating the active ingredient of antitoxins. If this is true, an important step forward has been taken toward the conquest of disease. The meaning and history of the discovery is told in *The Sun* as follows:

"After an attack of scarlet fever, smallpox, measles, yellow fever, and several other diseases, the sufferer is reasonably secure from another visitation of the same affection, and one aim of modern medicine is to produce immunity without the dangerous process of going through the disease.

"The greatest success in this line has been by the use of the antitoxins. Some animals are more or less immune to certain diseases naturally, and will take them only in a mild form, if at all. To such an animal is purposely given a disease, and as it is recovering its blood is found to be filled with the substances that antagonize the disease. The blood is carefully drawn and is cleared of the little corpuscles and other things that go to make up the blood, until nothing remains but a clear, straw-colored serum that holds the antidote in solution. When injected into one suffering from the disease this serum opposes it and overcomes the poisons that make the disease.

"Blood serum is very unstable. It is liable to become infected with other bacteria or molds and to undergo changes that make it very dangerous if injected into the body. Chemists have, therefore, been trying to find out what it is in antitoxin that really produces its effect. As the poisons made by the bacteria are distinct chemical bodies, there is no reason why their antidotes should not also be bodies that can be separated out in a pure condition and be got in a shape that will avoid the chance of giving decayed serum to a patient already prostrated by sickness.

"There exists a number of substances that are styled enzymes by chemists and physiologists, and that produce some curious effects. They are the active principles of the ferments, the things that set up the processes known as fermentation. The yeast plant produces enzymes that will split sugar and starch into alcohol and carbonic oxid; the lining of the stomach produces an enzyme that changes certain parts of our food into matters easily dissolved, and various others are known that bring about chemical changes by their presence.

"Dr. Woods of the Agricultural Department has separated one that has great oxidizing power, and Dr. Loew has found others that destroy the bacterial poisons in some plant diseases by changing the composition of the morbid products. It is probable that he has reached the active ingredient in the antitoxins, and that in the isolation of these enzymes in a pure state he has made a step that may lead to the conquest of the contagious and infectious diseases. The importance of these discoveries can not be overestimated."

Injurious Effect of Glazed Paper on Eyesight.—"The effect of glazed papers on the eyesight has recently occupied the attention of some German doctors," says *The Druggists' Circular*, as quoted in *The Scientific American Supplement*. "One authority examines the causes of the changes in the general reading and writing habits of the nation, and explains that in the

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earlier part of the century the old rag papers then in use both for writing and printing purposes were mostly of a dull gray or blue color, and were coarse-grained, so that thick letters had to be used by writers with quill pens or by printers on their old slow presses. With the introduction of more modern fibers, paper received a smoother surface, steel pens could be employed, and the printing paper could travel over quicker printing-presses.

"The fashion for brilliant colors and elaborate type-setting has been carried to such a state of perfection that a reflection is often created which could never arise from the former rougher surface. Now, what is the effect upon the reader's eye? In the old books or letters, with a mild and soothing light, the surface contrasted easily from the thicker and darker type or writing characters; now the highly glazed surface offers reflections of the light which, with the more elaborate and thinner type, produces a lot of shades and lights which are most trying to the eyes. The paper has often to be turned in various directions to be seen more clearly in order to distinguish the gray (or maybe other shades) of the type from the shining white of the paper. This is similar in effect, as to the result of trying to decipher writing in the dusk. An experiment would soon prove this.

"Take an old edition, say of Shakespeare, and a new magazine on highly glazed paper and compare the sensation in the eye after half an hour's reading. The doctors, therefore, propose that the public inspectors of schools should order the use of sanitary paper for the eyes, by which they mean that a glazed or highly polished surface should be avoided, and the colors chosen should rather be gray or light blue, but no white, and, in fact, no brilliant colors at all. The type should be clear and simple, and not too thin.

"The children, whose eyes require protection, and through them the parents, should be taught to demand their favorite books and papers to be printed in the right style, and the excesses of a falsely guided taste should be avoided. It is suggested that a few years of such policy would soon improve the eyesight."

HOW MICROBES LOOK.

THOSE who enjoy looking at the photographic likenesses of celebrities should view with eager interest the latest portraits of our ever-present enemies the disease-germs. A number of these, accompanied with brief descriptions by M. A. Acloque, appear in *Cosmos*, and are reproduced herewith. The bacilli are shown, of course, as they appear under the microscope, but it may be clearly seen that each has its distinguishing characteristics, so that the method of diagnosing disease by bateriological examination is quick and sure. Says M. Acloque:

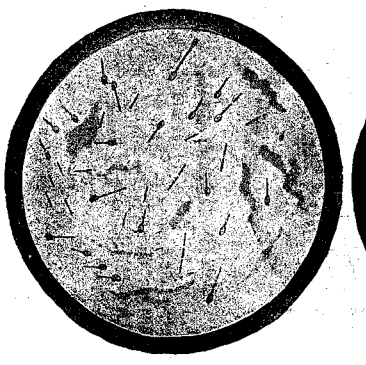
"Among the most redoubtable of bacilli is that of tuberculosis, which can develop in man and in various animals. It has the form of straight or curved rods, often having in their interior a small number of granulations that are supposed to be spores. These rods are always motionless. To find them, aniline colors are used, which give them slowly a coloration that is not removed by washing with nitric acid, distinguishing them from other microbes.

"The tuberculosis bacillus can be cultivated in serum and in glycerin; its culture in certain liquids yields tuberculin, which Professor Koch considered to be a vaccine against consumption, but which is really useful only to reveal the presence of the disease by the characteristic febrile reaction that its inoculation causes in tuberculous animals. The introduction of a tuberculosis bacillus into the organism at any point attracts the phagocytes [white blood-cells], which set to work to devour the intruder. If the animal is refractory, or in excellent health, the phagocytes get the upper hand and the bacillus disappears; in the contrary case it multiplies, founds a colony, and originates a tubercle. . . .

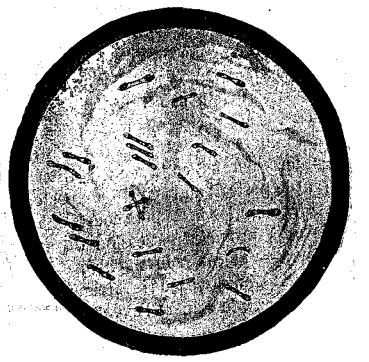
"Contrary to the preceding, the bacillus of Eberth, or typhoid bacillus, can move about to a certain degree, owing to the *cilia* with which it is furnished. It is found abundantly in the organs of victims of typhoid, especially in the spleen and liver; it can be cultivated in many mediums, develops equally well in or away from the air, and is not particular about temperature, growing between 4° and 46° Centigrade. It is found in water, which is probably the vehicle by which it is introduced into the body.

"The cholera bacillus, or rod-bacillus, is also movable. It exists in the form of small filaments diversely curved. . . . The temperature can be lowered below the freezing-point without killing it. Its action in the disease seems to be by the production of a toxin that poisons the organism.

"The Klebs-Loeffler bacillus of diphtheria is found only at the surface of the false diphtheritic membranes, and never occurs in the blood nor in the viscera of those who die of the disease. It is

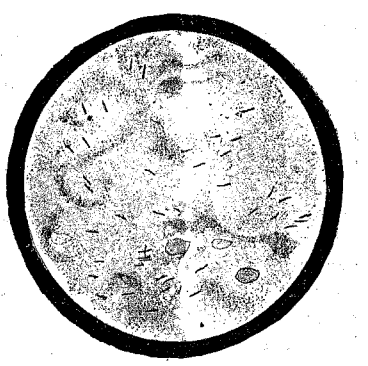


LOCKJAW BACILLUS.

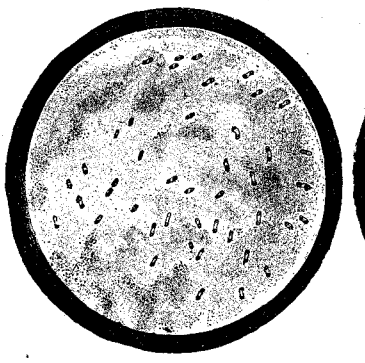


DIPHTHERIA BACILLUS.

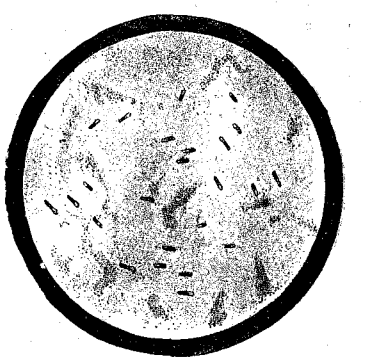
CHOLERA BACILLUS.



BACTERIUM OF TUBERCULOSIS.



PLAGUE BACILLUS.



TYPHOID BACILLUS.

a little thicker than the tuberculosis microbe, but equally long. It makes a very violent poison, which, penetrating the blood, produces the symptoms of diphtheria. If animals are inoculated with it they die speedily, even if it has been cleared by filtration of the microbes that secreted it. In one infectious form of diphtheria this bacillus is associated with a streptococcus that penetrates into the blood and makes the result even more serious.

"The bacillus of tetanus, or lockjaw, has the form of a narrow rod, sometimes joined to others in a straight or sinuous chain; it is generally accompanied by an elliptical spore of considerable size joined to the rod at one end like the head on a pin. The toxin produced by this microbe is mortal in very small doses and the bacillus causes death even if it does not reach any vital organ. Its spores can bear a boiling temperature for several minutes.

"We close our account with a mention of the plague bacillus, whose short forms, with rounded ends, are now learning how to get possession of the blood of Europeans."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE "WHITE MASS" IN PARIS.

THE French capital has for years been the gathering place of a variety of religious eccentricities. Several months ago the *Matin* gave an account (reproduced in our columns) of a new religious communion, called "worshipers of Satan," whose chief rite consisted in a "black mass." Now the same journal has discovered in Paris the "religion of love," the chief observance of which is the "white mass." At bottom, this, like most new religious movements, is only a revival of an old deception, being a modified reproduction of the old gnostic cultus that so sorely vexed the early Christian church. A detailed account of the public portion of this creed and its religious observance is furnished by Serge Basset, the correspondent of the *Matin* (June 21), who gives us the following facts:

The adherents of the new "religion of love" are really modern gnostics, following especially the system of Valentinus, who claims that the secret rites have been quietly handed down from generation to generation, those to whom these traditions were entrusted being the Perfecti and the Perfectæ, and at all ages these people have suffered and even died for their creed. The present patriarch of this band calls himself Synesius, which is, however, the pseudonym of a well-known French poet. It was he who extended the invitation to Basset to be present at the service of his coreligionists.

In a white hall about thirty persons were present: on the one side the men in black dress-suits and wide white sashes, and on the other side the women with black robes and white sashes. A black curtain separated the main hall from the niche in which the altar stood. On this curtain, in blue silk letters, were found the words: "Come hither all ye who thirst for true love; God is love!" The services are conducted in accordance with a printed ritual, which begins with a chant modeled after the chorus song of the ancient tragedy with the words:

Lucerna Pleormatis,
Lucet mei semitis.
Inclinovi cor meum
Ad tuum eloquium.

(O light of all fulness, it shines upon my path. Incline my heart to thy word.)

Suddenly the curtain parted and the altar became visible in pure white and gold and in a wealth of light. The patriarch celebrated the mass. He was dressed partly in Oriental costume, and at his side, as assistants, were two "bishops" with the stola and the cross of St. Anthony. Behind them stood a lady of rare beauty, the "Superior Deaconess," elevating her hand over a choir of young women, who were all dressed in the tunica and the peplon of the ancients. The full light falling upon their white garments, bare arms, and placid faces made them look like statues. The patriarch blessed those assembled, and then stepped toward the deaconess with the words: "*Accipe osculum pacis*" (Receive the kiss of peace), when they embraced and kissed each other, after which the bishops embraced the young women of the chorus as the perfect ones, the believers, as brethren and sisters.

Then there followed after this communion of souls the so-called "creed," which was repeated by the deaconess with a great deal of enthusiasm. Its leading parts are these:

"I believe in a God of the universe, the one Father, whose thought, namely, the holy Eunoia, an agency equally as eternal as Himself, has produced the hierarchy of the holy eons.

"I believe that the last of the holy eons, Sophia [Wisdom], has been filled with love to the Father, attempted with power to force her way up to Him, but by the weight of this effort was hurled into the lower regions.

"I believe that out of this desire was born Sophia Achamoth, who brought into existence the imperfect demiourg (creator) of this world, the one who brought order into the elements and is the creator of the heavens and of all existing things.

"I believe that the eon Christ, the fruit of the holy pleroma, after he had restored again the disharmony caused by the desire of the Sophia, descended into this world in the person of Jesus, and that both gave to him through inspiration the doctrines of the Gospel and that they did not again desert Him till the moment of His sufferings.

"I believe in the deliverance of the entire world in love and through love."

After the repetition of this creed, the deaconess withdrew and the Patriarch bestowed his blessing in these words: "Perfecti and Perfectæ, and ye Hylics [*i.e.*, those who have not yet attained the complete inner wisdom of this sect], may the holy eons be with you!"

After these preliminaries the mass proper began, which in most particulars is an imitation of that found in the Roman Catholic service. In connection with it portions of the gospel of St. John were repeated in Greek. While the elements were being consecrated the choir of young women under the direction of the deaconess conducted some sacred dances between the curtain and the altar, the purpose of the various motions being to symbolize certain ideas of the religion of Valentinus. Then followed mystic prayers and poems, and the communion was celebrated with both elements and the kiss of peace was bestowed by the communicants. After some further ceremonies of this kind the words *Ite missa est* (Go; the services are over) are said, and the esoteric portion begins, to which no outsiders are admitted.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

"WHEN Christianity first came to Japan it was warmly welcomed; in after years it was bitterly opposed; and, at the present day, it is treated with indifference." This sentence from a Japanese journal is said by Mr. Stafford Ransome (in his volume, "Japan in Transition") to sum up accurately the state of Christianity in Japan. From Mr. Ransome's book we summarize the following facts concerning Christianity in that country:

The early missionaries succeeded in winning over many thousands of the people to Christianity, for they were greatly attracted to the religion of the foreigners who could do so many wonderful things. But the rivalry between Protestant and Catholic sects soon followed. The Protestants at first were able to convince the natives that the Catholics were not Christians, and were merely, under the guise of Christianity, plotting against the state. After much massacring and banishing of the Catholics, the natives learned that both sects were Christians, and quickly came to the conclusion that if one had treasonable designs, both had such purposes. From that day Christianity lost its hold upon Japan, never to recover it, altho the Government was later forced to concede treaty ports and receive the foreigners in great numbers. Many large missionary schools were established after the opening of these ports, and they were crowded with pupils. It looked as if Japan had again made up its mind to accept Christianity. But, no. The Japanese attended these schools in their eagerness to learn the English language.

Now the intelligent Japanese has a highly developed desire to avoid hurting people's feelings, and when he goes to these schools he makes no objection to being called a Christian for the time being. He does this with a respect that an atheist observes on entering a church edifice. But when he lays his books aside and leaves the school, he thinks no more of being a Christian as a matter of course. Again, when a Japanese is traveling in Europe or America, his instinct of adapting himself to circumstances never fails to assert inself in a conspicuous manner. To all appearances he is a "Christian" until he returns home. The Japanese professor or other experienced adviser will say to the young man starting on his journey: "You had better buy a Bible, and go to church when you are away; it may make things easier for you, and can not do any harm." This traveler looks upon the possession of a Bible as a sort of passport to protect him from danger in the West. The Englishman or American is inclined to look upon such pretense as contemptible, but the Japanese feels that it is perfectly proper.

But it must be borne in mind that the Japanese man has no strong religious convictions of any sort. Many of the educated classes have as much knowledge of Christianity as they have of Buddhism, the rudiments of the Christian faith being much simpler than those of the other, and the rush for modern education

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having elbowed out many of the opportunities offered in the old days for profound religious study.

Shintoism, which many foreign authorities hold to be no religion at all, suffices for the requirements of the ordinary Japanese to-day. A man worships his ancestors presumably for having brought into the world so perfect a specimen of humanity as himself, and the satisfaction and self-assertion such a faith begets help to hold families and the nation together; but this sort of faith does not amount to a profound conviction anywhere in Japan.

It is alleged that a great many of the educated Japanese know more about Christianity than the half-educated missionaries who go there; but along with their study of this subject they have carefully read the materialistic writings of John Stuart Mill, Auguste Comte, and other such philosophers, which goes to prove that they are after the practical, money-making knowledge in the West and not its spirituality. Thus it is seen that Japan is a poor soil for any sort of new religion; and since the war with China the people are so well satisfied with themselves and so eager to advance their material welfare that the moment is not opportune for spiritual innovations.

"It is difficult to estimate the number of Christians in Japan, but it is safe to say there is not one in every 100,000 of the population, the statistics of the missionaries to the contrary notwithstanding. Without impugning the good faith of the missionaries it may be said that they often take natives for Christians who appear to acquiesce with them in conversation on religious subjects. Nine cases in ten a native will do this, if he knows the foreigner to whom he is talking has pronounced views on Christianity. Until recently people of the lower classes made no objection when asked by the missionaries to allow their names to be put in the returns as Christians. It is to be presumed then that the returns of "Japanese Christians" made from time to time to European and American missionary societies are largely made up of this sort of "Christians."

But with the spread of education the Japanese are now getting tired of pretending to be Christians, which after all is doubtless the best thing for Christianity, for the genuine converts will then become known. The growth of education among the lower classes has taught them that baptism carries with it obligations which they are averse to discharging. Consequently many of the large missionary schools in the country are now either empty or are conducted under purely secular auspices.

But after all has been said as to the indifference of the Japanese toward Christianity, it should be borne in mind that the best side of Christianity has never been presented to them. Mr. Ransome admits that this is a strong statement for him to make, but in making it he declares that he is expressing the feeling of accredited church representatives of England in Japan. The conviction that the interests of Christianity are being abused by the missionaries is so strong that many of the leading Protestant foreigners maintain that the Roman Catholics are the only body of workers who are effecting any real progress in the conversion of the Japanese. The reason for this is plain. All the Roman Catholic missionaries are well educated, and they form a band among whose members there is no dissension. They live the lives of the people, and work quietly, systematically, and on small compensation. They set excellent examples, and the *bona-fide* Japanese Christian is a Roman Catholic rather than a Protestant. There are of course many excellent and noble men among the Protestants, but they are greatly handicapped by a large class of men and women half educated and whose lives are often not above criticism. The word missionary to an English or American reader implies a career containing a certain amount of hardship and self-denial and even a risk of life at times. In Japan to-day no such conditions face the missionary. It is one of the easiest places in the world for any sort of person to live. There is there no great suffering, no wretched poor as are found in cities like New York and London.

But one of the chief faults of the Protestant missionary is that he has not mastered the fundamental principles of Christianity. "Brethren, love one another," is ignored in his practise, and he passes too much of his time in degrading squabbles with his fellows about methods and details of faith. The local foreign papers teem with these controversies, often clothed in bad English, and betraying unchristian sentiment. When this sort of a missionary approaches an intelligent Japanese, urging him to forsake his pagan gods and become a Christian, his natural rejoinder is: "What sort of a Christian? One of your sort, or one of the sort advocated by your brother in Christianity, who sent me this pamphlet last week describing you as a worthless charlatan? Which of the hundred and one sects represented out here am I to belong to? For you are always casting mud at each other, and I do not know which to believe!"

Mr. Ransome details a conversation between a missionary and Li Hung Chang as illustrating the character of these missionaries. This was an American missionary who said to Li Hung Chang through the interpreter, "Why don't he become a Christian right away, and set a good example?" The Chinaman replied by asking a counter-question, "Who was Jesus Christ?" "Why, our Savior, of course," was the reply. "Yes, yes, I know," said his excellency, "but what I meant to ask you was, what is the meaning of the word 'Christ'?" The missionary hesitated, then turning to the interpreter said triumphantly: "Guess it don't mean much. Tell him his name is Li Hung Chang, and that don't mean anything; and Christ was called Christ, that's all." "His excellency says you are wrong," said the interpreter. "Li Hung Chang means 'Ever-glorious plum-tree,' and his excellency is under the impression that Christ signified 'anointed.'" "Well," said the missionary, "some people may attach that meaning or another to it. But He was our Savior." The interpreter, after a few words with Li, then said to the missionary: "His excellency is of the opinion that if, when you get to China, you will place oil on your head, and call yourself 'Christ' the Chinamen will not know you are not speaking the truth." The missionary went about telling this story as an illustration of the depraved mind of the educated Chinaman, without a thought of how well it illustrated his own ignorance and stupidity.

Mr. Ransome says there are more than two thousand paid foreign missionaries in Japan, and, with the exception of the Catholics, they are well paid. They form their own colonies, their own societies, live in their own houses and on good food. Many of them, tho paid as missionaries, run successful mercantile business in connection with their religious work. In the warm months the Tokyo colonies migrate to the mountains, where they spend most of their time speculating in house property and attending to other secular affairs. The American colony is so strong that it has a potent voice as to who shall hold office in the American legation at Tokyo. These people give their official representatives a lot of unwarrantable trouble.

And yet in spite of the bad example set by many of the missionaries and the alienation of the sympathy of the natives from Christianity, there is a possibility that the Government may adopt Christianity as the state religion. It would do this from the conviction that Christianity as illustrated in Europe and America is superior to the other religions. The people would accept the change as a matter of course.

The Epworth League Convention.—The fourth international convention of the great Methodist organization called the Epworth League, held at Indianapolis in the latter part of July, brought together something like twenty thousand people. The total membership of the League is estimated to be several millions. Prominent among the speakers were Bishops Ninde, Candler, and Galloway, and Bishop Carman, of Canada. Pronunciamentos were made against the army canteen, Sunday newspapers and recreations, and the Hon. B. H. Roberts, member of Congress from Utah. Of the spirit which animated the convention *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* says:

"We are sure that no religious convention ever had a finer

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series of speakers, preachers, and paper-writers. The convention will be remembered for its excellent oratory. Strong men uttered their strongest conclusions and poured into the hearts of young men and women thousands of thoughts that breathe and words which will burn for a lifetime.

"Best of all, spiritual power was a constant theme, and we are sure that increased spiritual power is among the best and lasting fruits of the gathering. Generals appoint reviews in order to see the marching hosts and to measure their enthusiasm and real readiness for service. One of the best results when armies march past the reviewing officers is the stimulus given every soldier through his vision of his thronging and cheering comrades. We are sure that the mutual sight of each other had in turn by all those glowing thousands of leaguers will suggest to each and all that the Epworth League is a host from which the League itself and the including church have a right to expect great things in the future."

DAVID HARUM'S VIEWS UPON RELIGION.

SOME religious people have been finding fault with the author of "David Harum" because that worthy's attitude toward religion appears unregenerate, not to say pagan. For instance, a writer in *Mosher's Magazine* (Roman Catholic) says:

"It is to be regretted that the author of 'David Harum,' so commendable in another respect, follows the prevailing fashion in this. Mr. Harum has no religion, and is given as an admirable illustration of how good a man may be without it. That he is merely an excellent pagan appears from many passages, but particularly from his severely rational treatment of a half-brother, whose past certainly deserved nothing better at his hands. The Christian hero does not stand on strict right, nor return evil for evil. Justice is tempered by charity. He forgives, as he hopes to be forgiven; he heaps coals of fire on his enemy's head. Mercy, not justice, is the Christian ideal. The author, therefore, who goes back to pagan days for his hero, reverses the world's progress. Moreover, he sets forth a false type. The natural man is not a good man. If this were so, why did Christ come to regenerate the world? If the unreligious man can be so good, what service does religion render mankind at all? The truth is, the man's best traits are not owing to his unaided nature, which is corrupt, but to the divine influences of the religion he ignores or despises. And this important fact, so far from being emphasized as it deserves, is simply lost sight of or passed over. Authors, impelled (consciously or unconsciously) by the pride of life, delight in exhibiting their heroes as independent of their Creator."

EDWARD NOYES WESTCOTT,
Author of "David Harum."

The admirers of "David Harum," on the other hand, say that David is a type actually found in many a country town, and that Mr. Westcott was strictly within the bounds of art and morals when he painted that shrewd but kindly philosopher as he actually lived and moved. Since David Harum is really representative of a rather numerous class of Americans—perhaps of the class which Governor Rollins says is so prevalent in New Hampshire (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, April 29, May 6)—it may not be uninstructive to examine some of his deliverances upon the subject of religion. In the first place it must be admitted that he is not much of a church-goer:

"'E-um'm!' said David, and, after a moment, in a sort of confidential tone, 'Do you like goin' to church?' he asked.

"'Well,' said John, 'that depends—yes, I think I do. I think it is the proper thing,' he concluded weakly.

"'Depends some on how a feller's ben brought up, don't ye think so?' said David.

"'I should think it very likely,' John assented, struggling manfully with a yawn.

"'I guess that's about my case,' remarked Mr. Harum, 'an' I sh'd have to admit that I ain't much of a hand fer churchgoin'. Polly has the princ'pal charge of that branch of the bus'nis, an' the one I stay away from, when I *don't* go,' he said with a grin, 's the Prespyteriun.' John laughed.

"'No, sir,' said David, 'I ain't much of a hand for't. Polly used to worry at me about it till I fin'ly says to her, "Poly," I says, "I'll tell ye what I'll do. I'll compermise with ye," I says. "I won't undertake to foller right along in your track—I hain't got the req'sit speed," I says, "but f'm now on I'll go to church reg'lar on Thanksgivin'." It was putty near Thanksgivin' time,' he remarked, 'an' I dunno but she thought if she c'd git me started I'd finish the heat, an' so we fixed it at that.'

"'Of course,' said John with a laugh, 'you kept your promise?'

"'Wa'al, sir,' declared David with the utmost gravity, 'fer the next five years I never missed attendin' church on Thanksgivin' day but *four* times; but after that,' he added, 'I had to beg off. It was too much of a strain,' he declared with a chuckle, 'an' it took more time 'n Polly c'd really afford to git me ready.'"

In the remarkable interview between the widow Cullum and David, in which pathos mingles with exquisite humor, the following dialog takes place:

"'It's amazin' how much trouble an' sorrer the' is in the world, an' how soon it begins,' she remarked, moving a little to avoid the sunlight. 'I hain't never ben able to reconcile how many good things the' be, an' how little most on us gits o' them. I hain't ben to meetin' fer a long spell 'cause I hain't had no fit clo'es, but I remember most of the preachin' I've set under either dwelt on the wrath to come, or else on the Lord's doin' all things well, an' providin'. I hope I ain't no wickeder 'n than the gen'ral run, but it's putty hard to hev faith in the Lord's providin' when you hain't got nothin' in the house but corn meal, an' none too much o' that.'

"'That's so, Mis' Cullom, that's so,' affirmed David. 'I don't blame ye a mite. "Doubts assail, an' oft prevail," as the hymn-book says, an' I reckon it's a sight easier to have faith on meat an' potatoes 'n it is on corn-meal mush.'"

But David, in spite of his often cynical words and hard exterior, was to offer to this widow in her affliction one of the most touching of object-lessons as to what is "true religion and undefiled." It is in the course of this interview between David Harum and the widow Cullom that the former gave what he says is the commonly received version of the Golden Rule: 'Bus'nis is bus'nis ain't part of the Golden Rule, I allow; but the way it gen'ally runs, fur's I've found out, is, 'Do unto the other feller the way he'd like to do unto you, an' do it fust.'"

For the weakness that is worse than positive dishonesty David had no tolerance. John Lenox and David are talking, in the banking office, of David's former clerk:

"'I should say he was honest enough, was he not?' said John.

"'Oh, yes,' replied David with a touch of scorn, 'he was honest enough fur 's money matters was concerned; but he hadn't no tack, nor no sense, an' many a time he done more mischief with his gibble-gabble than if he'd took fifty dollars out an' out. Fact is,' said David, 'the kind of honesty that won't actually steal 's a kind of fool honesty that's common enough; but the kind that keeps a feller's mouth shut when he hadn't ought to talk 's about the scurcest thing goin'.'"

Perhaps the pure pagan crops out most unmistakably in the following bit of epicurean philosophizing:

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"'I understand,' said David, 'an' if I had my life to live over agin, knowin' what I do now, I'd do diff'rent in a number o' ways. I often think,' he proceeded, as he took a pull at the cigar and emitted the smoke with a chewing movement of his mouth, 'of what Andy Brown used to say. Andy was a curious kind of a customer 't I used to know up to Syrchester. He liked good things, Andy did, an' didn't scrimp himself when they was to be had—that is, when he had the go-an'-fetch-it to git 'em with. He used to say, "Boys, whenever you git holt of a ten-dollar note you want to git it *into* ye or *onto* ye jest 's quick 's you kin. We're here to-day an' gone to-morrer," he'd say, "an' the' ain't no pocket in a shroud," an' I'm dum'd if I don't think sometimes,' declared Mr. Harum, 'that he wa'n't very fur off neither. T any rate,' he added with a philosophy unexpected by his hearer, ''s I look back, it ain't the money 't I've spent fer the good times 't I've had 't I regret; it's the good times 't I might 's well 've had an' didn't. I'm inclined to think,' he remarked with an air of having given the matter consideration, 'that after Adam an' Eve got bounced out of the gard'n they kicked themselves as much as anythin' fer not havin' cleaned up the hull tree while they was about it.'

"John laughed and said that that was very likely among their regrets."

David Harum's views as to what he regarded as a prevalent fault of preaching were pronounced. Lenox and he were discussing the Episcopal rector in Homeville:

"'Putty nice kind of a man,' remarked David when John came back; 'putty nice kind of a man. 'Bout the only 'quaintance you've made of his kind, ain't he? Wa'al, he's all right fur 's he goes. Comes of good stock, I'm told, an' looks it. Runs a good deal to emptins in his preachin' tho, they say. How do you find him?'

"'I think I enjoy his conversation more than his sermons,' admitted John with a smile.

"'Less of it at times, ain't the'?' suggested David. 'I may have told ye,' he continued, 'that I wa'n't a very reg'lar churchgoer, but I've ben more or less in my time, an' when I did listen to the sermon all through, it gen'ally seemed to me that if the preacher 'd put all the' really was in it together he wouldn't need to have took only 'bout quarter the time; but what with scorin' fer a start, an' laggin' on the back stretch, an' ev'ry now an' then breakin' to a stan'still, I gen'ally wanted to come down out o' the stand before the race was over. The's a good many fast quarter hosses,' remarked Mr. Harum, 'but them that c'n keep it up fer a full mile is scurce.'"

THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNCIL AT ROME.

THE plenary council of the Latin States of America, which was convened at Rome by the Pope's command to consider certain problems of the Roman Catholic Church in those countries, has completed its work, after adopting something over a thousand new regulations relating to changes and reforms in ecclesiastical administration.

It is now officially denied that the council passed any decree relating to the separation of the Latin-American churches from the control of the Spanish primate, or that that ecclesiastic has ever had any proper jurisdiction over these provinces. Monseigneur Santiago Zubiria, Archbishop of Durango, Mexico, who has just returned from the council, in the course of an interview quoted in the New York *Times* (August 11), pronounces the alleged decree a canard. He says:

"It is true that the Archbishop of Toledo in Spain still possesses the title of Patriarch of the Indies, but it is purely an honorary one, and he has no more to do with the churches in South America than has, say, the Protestant bishop of New York. The assertion that an American primate is to be appointed to exercise control is of course absurd. The foundation for this report may be that the Holy Father, as a special mark of favor and as an expression of his satisfaction at the meeting of the council, has announced his intention to appoint one of the archbishops who attended it a cardinal, but who the recipient of the honor is to be is not known.

"The cardinal, whoever he may be, will exercise no authority over the churches in South America. There is no supreme head there. Mexico and the South American countries are divided into ecclesiastical provinces, each of which is independent of the other. Each province is in charge of an archbishop, who is answerable only to the Vatican. At the Council in Rome various matters relating to church discipline and the general welfare of the church in Latin America were considered, and a complete report of existing conditions and the prospects of the church was laid before the Pope. There is nothing much in this connection that I can tell you that would be of interest to laymen.

"The Catholic church in Latin America does not wield the power it formerly did. All the governments there are against it. Despite continuous attacks, however, it has not lost one inch of ground with the people. Its influence is ever extending, and with the understanding among the archbishops arrived at as a result of the council—one of the objects of which was to bring church work more in consonance with the changed circumstances of modern times—the outlook for the future is hopeful indeed.

"No provision for another meeting of the council was made. It may be many years before another is held. When it is it will be duly convened by a papal bull. It is pretty safe to say, however, that in these days of rapid and easy communication the next meeting will not be deferred for three more centuries."

The other points considered by the council, which included the archbishops of nearly every metropolitan see in South America, Central America, and Mexico, relates to matters of doctrine, discipline, and liturgy. Many differences of usage have arisen in these far distant countries, but under the decrees of this council these will now be completely harmonized.

Bishop Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal church, who has lately returned from his second episcopal tour of the South American missions, takes a rather somber view of the prospects for Roman ecclesiastical reform, which he thinks is needed in all the Latin-American countries. He says (in *The Christian Advocate*, July 27):

"The thing that constantly impresses one more and more is the emancipation that all thinking people are working out for themselves from the tyranny of an ecclesiastical organization that has held undisputed sway for three hundred years. On the one hand, the follies of the church, the gross superstitions inculcated, the frequent lack of the common and necessary morals even in the clergy, and the utter failure to meet the conditions of advance in thought for men contribute greatly to this result. On the other hand, the great tidal influences that are sweeping the human mind everywhere to-day toward freedom and development, the excellent schools that we have established in these countries, and the preaching of the gospel of power that has efficiency to change lives and dissipate even the darkness of the grave, have still further contributed to this end. . . . . .

"The opposition of the common people to the papal church in South America has reached such an extent as to obtain the notice of the Pope at Rome. About a score of bishops were called to Rome early in May to consult in regard to what should be done. If these bishops had come together and discussed these matters in South America, there would have been a probability of some valuable conclusions being reached, at least much information would have been obtained. But they were called to discuss this question under the predominating influence and stress of the papal power in Rome itself; they were confined to a list of questions drawn up by the Pope, and from the report of proceedings, as far as they have been given to the public, I have not seen that the least progress toward a better state of things has been made. Doubtless these bishops will come back impressed by the grandeur of the Romish churches, the magnificence of the millinery, the sensuousness of the ritual of the church; but as for any amelioration of the real difficulties there is little possibility."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Ministerial Union of Richmond and Manchester, Va., has determined to institute a series of Sunday afternoon meetings of all evangelical Christians, at which, in addition to devotional exercises, addresses shall be delivered by men appointed by the ministerial unions of the several denominations on the vital oneness of Christians.

WE learn from *The Christian Advocate* that the Brotherhood movement in Cincinnati for concerted Christian work, instituted about a year ago with organizations from the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Episcopal churches, has been strengthened this year by the accession of branches from the English Lutherans, Baptists, and Christians. A permanent organization, called the Church Brotherhood Union, has been formed in which the different denominations are represented among the officers.

THE census of British Wesleyan Methodism for the current year has been taken and is reported in *The Methodist Recorder* of London. The statistics are collated from the reports made by the superintendents to their quarterly meetings. Of the 34 British districts of the Wesleyan Methodist church 21 show increase, 12 show decrease, and the district of York is in the unique position of having neither advanced nor receded during the year. Of the 836 circuits and stations in British Methodism 508 report an increase this year, 286 a decrease, and 42 remain stationary.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

CANADIAN PRESS ON THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

THE recent speech of Premier Laurier, in the Canadian Parliament, tho it has been rebuked to some degree in England, evokes approval from most Canadian papers for its war or arbitration sentiment. Even the Toronto *Globe*, which is prone to get a little nervous over war talk, says:

"The greater the amount of time consumed in negotiations the better pleased the Americans will be. They are quite content with the *status quo*. They want no change which will deprive them of their present grip of the Yukon trade, and if they could waste a few years negotiating it would be profitable years for their coast cities.

"This is the governing factor in the matter. Washington is playing the game of Seattle and San Francisco, and, according to the catechism of American diplomacy, that is its first duty. . . . It is not a time for regrets, however, but for action, and whatever course Parliament may see fit to take it will find the country behind it. There does not seem to be any present need for such measures as the shutting out of American miners; the master-key to the situation is an all-Canadian route to our own territory. Having once obtained that, we may be as indifferent as the Americans themselves as to how long it takes the diplomats to settle the boundary line."

Complaints about the attitude of the American editors in this matter are very numerous in Canada. "The ingenuity of the American scribe in twisting the matter to the advantage of his country, altho at the expense of truth, is characteristic and amusing," says the Victoria *Times*, and *The Witness*, Montreal, remarks:

"We refuse to believe that the people of the United States wish to plunder and overreach us, or at least that they would so wish if they were taught by their press and their government to love us as brethren and not to hate us as rascals. We believe that if they knew the whole facts a righteous conclusion could easily be reached. If governments in democratic countries dare not do right for fear the people will not approve, it seems to follow that where diplomacy is being carried on on behalf of democratic peoples, they who have the final, and indeed the only, say in the matter should hear what is said on both sides of the argument. or in other words, that the negotiations should be carried on practically in public. As it is, wise men come together bound hand and foot to the service of the giant Ignorance."

The Montreal *Herald* claims that the United States is afraid to submit the matter to a board of arbitration that may be considered fair by Canadians, and adds:

"Canada's right to impose such restrictions upon aliens entering her territory as to her may seem right and proper, is categorically denied by our American friends in this claim respecting the Lynn inlet. In so many words they say, We hold the door to your country, and propose to hold it, whether it belongs to us or not, in order that we may restrain you from passing legislation that we might consider prejudicial to our interests."

The suggestion that England should exercise pressure upon Canada has aroused the wrath of many commentators. The Chatham *Banner* says:

"The Americans' whimpering and whining about England not caring anything for Canada—that she would be better off without us—that we are neither good nor useful to England, etc., borders on the ridiculous, rather than a serious discussion of an important international question. They throw to the winds all the professions of settling disputes by arbitration."

The Toronto *Telegram*, nevertheless, admits that Great Britain, in order to stand well with the United States, may be quite willing to sacrifice Canadian interests. It says:

"Great Britain is still in the business of offering Canada's rights as the purchase price of the gold bricks which Uncle Sam is always ready to work off on John Bull. . . . . .

"Canada should make sure of the trade with a genuine all-Canadian line from a British Columbian seaport, and then it matters little how soon the United States, with the aid of Great Britain, completes the robbery of this country.

"It may be necessary that Canada should be a victim to Great Britain's insane fondness for the United States, but it can not be necessary that Canada should be a fool and blind to the truth that Great Britain has a weakness for throwing away the rights of this country in vainly pursuing the phantom of American good will."

The Westminster, Toronto, says:

"In the United States the disposition toward fair discussion of the issue is growing, altho a good many of the more ill-conditioned newspapers persist in the theory, often abusively expressed, that because a community is a colony it thereby has no rights worth respecting. . . . The gold-fields which may lie along the disputed boundary line are of far less importance than the question of free access or a barred gateway. But the American State Department has of late shown a disposition to concede this free access, their offer . . . now being a lease of a port on the Lynn canal, American sovereignty being retained. This is very satisfactory; but what Canada wants is arbitration. If the parties to the arbitration choose to insure themselves against an adverse decision by an agreement whereby in any event each will retain a foothold on the Lynn canal, that is another matter."

Many Canadian papers inform their readers that England saved us from destruction during the Spanish-American war, and tho they do not mention anything in direct proof of this assertion, they charge us with base ingratitude. *The Anglo-Saxon*, Ottawa, says:

"A little over a year ago the great American people had a foreign war on their hands and were in danger of being turned down by the European powers. England saved them this humiliation, and while England's aid was necessary they swore all kinds of friendship. But how is it to-day? . . . Their entire press is talking fight, and suggesting if we do not bow to their demands, they will wipe out the whole boundary line, annex Canada, and bid adieu to England as a power on the American continent. . .

"As to war no right-thinking person wants to see it if it can by any honorable means be avoided. A war between the United States and England, with Canada as the field of action, would be criminal, and the government responsible for it deserving of the condemnation of every Christian man. At the same time, however, Canada must have justice. That is all she asks, and the refusal to grant her that will throw the responsibility for whatever may happen upon the United States Government."

The Toronto *Saturday Night* speaks of "the extreme dishonesty of the writings emanating from Washington and New York" in this case, and of the "trickery resorted to by American politicians." It adds:

"The McKinley Government, which has misled the people with regard to the condition of affairs in the Philippines, seems to find it easier in other matters to misinform the republic than to wisely manage its affairs. The surprising thing is that great newspapers which are opposed to the McKinley Government are so deficient in knowledge or in honesty that they do not unmask McKinley and show what a false countenance he turns to his own people when dealing with this boundary dispute. It was from Washington that the story came charging Canada with having upset the proposal to arbitrate the boundary question, and altho this has been shown to the world to be false—shown by the published minutes of the conference—yet that false statement, with arguments based upon it, goes out daily from high officials at Washington to newspapers all over the republic. The Administration at Washington is studiously misinforming the people of the United States, and for a purpose that may lead to something disastrous."

The following, from *Events*, Ottawa, leaves nothing to be desired in the way of plain speaking:

"The Yankee plays poker and the Englishman does not. Now a Canadian can play poker quite as well if not better than the

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Yankee. The Americans are shouting like the French did—'Not an inch of our territory.' Sir Wilfrid knows quite well, better than any Englishman does, what that means. He knows that that is bluff, and he is calling the bluff. His cards are arbitrate or fight. *The Globe*, like a nervous old thing, says, 'Oh, my! Don't fight.' But we hope Sir Wilfrid will put his cards face down on the table and if necessary put his six-shooter on the top of them and say. 'I call that hand.' Then we will see what the bluff means."

The paper, moreover, complains that Mr. Chamberlain was too civil to the Americans, and adds:

"For any trouble that may come out of this dispute the Americans will not be as responsible as the colonial secretary who is chiefly responsible for having puffed them up with a false idea of their own importance. The only circumstances that compensate for this state of affairs is the knowledge that, if war does come, the United States of America will get such a smashing as will put them in their place for the next hundred years."

EUROPEAN VIEWS OF THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

THE recent strong expressions by Canadian statesmen and editors can not be said to have awakened much of an echo in Great Britain. Even journals with a very jingoistic tendency advise the Canadians to "go slow." *The St. James's Gazette* infers that "the bracing air of the American continent has developed a love of strong words," and adds:

"But nobody thinks of war in connection with the Canadian-American dispute, and therefore it is thought safe to mention the word. This explains a good deal; and yet, since it is we who will have to fight if Canada does make the quarrel, our fellow subjects must allow us to plead for the use of a more quiet style. We put it to them whether continual talking about war is not one way of making people think of it. . . . Nor is it at all soothing to hear that all Canada's sorrows have arisen because 'British statesmen' have been 'most unwilling to allow any circumstances whatever even to threaten collision with the United States.' Therefore, says Sir Charles [Tupper], the States are taking advantage of the backwardness of Great Britain, which really must make them understand that she will be treated as a vertebrate animal, seeing that the present attitude of Washington would be offensive from the Almighty to a black beetle. Sir Charles presumably wishes to influence the actions of the Dominion Government, and through it of the imperial Government. He looks, we conceive, to being Prime Minister again, and yet, if words mean anything, he is agitating for the presentation of an ultimatum which could only produce war. Sir W. Laurier was calmer, but even he was tolerably emphatic."

The Speaker, London, also thinks that some moderation on the part of the Canadians would be useful in settling the question, and fears that our politicians are not quite initiated into the duties of diplomatists. It says:

"It must be admitted that the course of the dispute has not been exactly encouraging to the less circumspect among those who have regarded the 'Anglo-American alliance' as already virtually complete. It has been said that the biography of almost every conspicuous American Senator or Congressman might record that its subject worked on a farm and read law with a country attorney; and the American diplomatist, still more the American Senator, seldom realizes the fact that he is not merely an attorney, bound to press every consideration that may tell in favor of his client, and to get the utmost from the other side that he can. English diplomatists have always recognized that this course is not the duty of the diplomatist; that friendly relations with America mean compromise, and may even be worth a sacrifice. The Canadian negotiators, unfortunately, have taken the American rather than the English view of their functions. Both sides, consequently, have stood out and made difficulties."

The Saturday Review, however, thinks it is time to call a halt to "such gross, unprovoked insults" as the arbitration forced upon England in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, when Lord Salisbury "sat down to pen a long scholarly answer to the vulgar bombast of Mr. Olney," and it demands that Canada stand firm, even to the withdrawal from all intercourse with the United States. It says:

"With thousands of Americans slaughtering Filipinos, whom they want to free, while the truth is concealed from the public by methods worse than Russia's, as an instance of external aggression, and with a reign of terror in Cleveland, where a strike is conducted with nitroglycerin bombs, as an example of internal convulsion, there is raised the grave question of what will happen when the present tide of prosperity turns. Therefore to urge Canada to go beyond the bounds of reasonable concession would be good neither for her nor the empire."

On the continent of Europe, the dispute is looked upon as a good joke. The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Munich, says:

"It is a strong piece of irony to find the allied, or at least friendly, Anglo-Saxon nations thus quarreling among themselves. At The Hague they try to beat the 'humanity' record and loudly proclaim their love of peace. On the other hand, they are willing and determined to destroy the independence of noble, if numerically weak nations, whose territory they regard as within their 'sphere of interests.' The greatest joke of all, however, would be if the Peace Conference were immediately followed by actual complications between the two cousins."

Nobody believes that such differences could really occur over this question. "The Americans," says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, "are getting really worried over the matter, and wish to have it settled." Secretary Hay, relates the paper, has declared that the United States would rather lose the disputed territory than go to war. The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"There is too much of good humor in the relations between England and the United States at present to warrant a fear of serious difficulties. The Americans certainly are well disposed toward England. Yet this Alaskan boundary question can not be shelved indefinitely. Railroads are being constructed there, and authority must be established by either country among the miners who emigrate there. Yet England, despite her wish to conciliate the United States, can not use her authority to force Canada to make important concessions. Nor is it expedient for Laurier to abate his demands, despite his manifest imperialism. The Americans will probably consent to a form of arbitration satisfactory to Canada and Great Britain. But even if it does not become more threatening, the present crisis is not without interest to the civilized world. Some months ago British newspaper agents succeeded in making the Americans believe that England alone saved the United States from the dark conspiracies of Europe. The same men announced that America, from sheer gratitude, would be the page who carries the train of Britannia's imperialism. The English presented the situation as a sort of menace to the rest of the world, and this, at last, put the European continent out of humor with the United States. It is not necessary to believe that this petty frontier quarrel will cause serious estrangement between the United States and Great Britain, yet it shows that the United States has preserved its independence as regards John Bull, and that the pretensions and assurances of the British journals end in smoke."

The above quotation expresses to a nicety the opinion of the great European journals which, if they are not taken by the masses, indicate what passes through the minds of the ruling classes.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Spy Mania in France.—President Loubet, of the French republic, has pardoned Gen. de Giletta de San Guiseppe. The unfortunate Italian was caught with a French map in his possession, on which he had marked some excursions he meant to undertake from Nizza. The French will and must have a spy, so the Italian was sentenced. The *Figaro*, Paris, regards the pardon as a special act of international courtesy. It expresses itself, in substance, as follows:

The release of the prisoner is a special mark of esteem to Italy,

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and will be appreciated as such in that country. It has, at least, been shown that the Italian Government had nothing to do with the matter, and that, if General Giletta acted as a spy, he did so entirely on his own responsibility. The authorities at Rome do not approve of his conduct, and may even punish him.

This last statement is not exactly correct, if the Italian press is to be trusted. The *Secolo,* Milan, declares that the general merely wished to make bicycle excursions, and mapped them out as other people do. What he could have seen is known to everybody, and the sketches found in his possession are of old fortifications whose value is chiefly historical. The *Tribuna*, Rome, bitterly complains of the continued animosity of France toward Italy, "an animosity which some day will bear unpleasant fruit."

The French jingo press, however, are not at all satisfied with the release of the general. The *Intransigéant* calls the Italians knaves, and the French President a traitor. The *Autorité* and the *Libre Parole* express themselves in similar terms. The *Petit Journal* says:

"This untimely release of a noted spy will only encourage others who are equally anxious to hurt France. It is difficult to offer to foreign spies, in a more humble manner, an opportunity to examine our defenses. The true friends of France stand aghast. Loyal Frenchmen think to do their duty to their country by tracing the footsteps of the shameless agents of the Triple Alliance. This incident shows that their unselfish endeavors are not appreciated. Our Ministers should have at least shown enough sense of duty to wait a longer time ere they obeyed the orders received from Rome or Berlin."

The *Militär Wochenblatt*, Berlin, remarks that there is very little in any country that could be discovered by tourists. But since the French, who are as secretive in their industrial affairs as in military matters, see a spy in every foreigner, foreigners should not give them any excuse to arrest them, and should stay away from France.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

OUR WEST INDIAN WARDS, AND ANNEXATION.

THE general tenor of the information received abroad from Cuba and Puerto Rico is that American military rule is not welcome, and that an administration by politicians appointed from Washington would be still less popular; yet there is a tendency to await the decision of Congress before any attempt is made to obtain independence by main force. General Gomez's words are regarded as in keeping with the opinion of most Cubans. He is reported to have said:

"We have called in the help of a neighboring people, and their interference has ended our late struggle. But no one could have thought that this memorable incident would be followed by a military occupation by the troops of our allies, who now treat us as a people incapable of self-government, and have placed a yoke upon us which circumstances force us to bear. But that can not be our fate in the end. We must endeavor to assist, by peaceful methods, the work of reorganization begun by the Americans, a work as difficult for them as for us. Hence there must be unity, there must be but one party, under whose banner we will prove that the peace we have won is as honorable as the war we have fought."

The great majority of Cubans, it is thought, want nothing so much as peace. "They want to work, to build up the homes that were destroyed, to retrieve their shattered fortunes," says the *Estrella de Panama*. But many of those who ranked as officers during the rebellion against Spain expect to be rewarded with government positions, and the presence of the Americans is not pleasing to them. At present their influence seems to be small. The Cuban correspondent of the *Lei*, Santiago de Chile, says:

"It would seem that the Cubans really do not feel much gratitude to the insurgents—four fifths of them negroes. An equal proportion of the Cuban army certainly were physically unfit for service. Hence the American troops, when they entered Havana, were the more welcome."

There is said to be a widespread and growing resentment against interference with the customs of the people. Such orders as that people may not appear in their undershirts in the streets, the prohibition of smoking in the cars, and some other restrictions do not seem to suit the Cubans. The Toronto *Globe* says:

"What would be said if such an order were promulgated in Chicago or New York in midsummer, and for prolonged heat spells neither of them is in it with either Havana or Manila. In the same way smoking has been forbidden on the street cars in Havana. In a country where men, women, and children smoke, and smoke all day, this is felt to be a senseless deprivation. Whatever may be thought of the smoking habit, it can not be cured in a whole people in this way. American rule is more likely to be discredited than helped by small tyrannies of this sort."

Moreover, as in the Philippines, a tendency is reported on the part of our soldiers to treat the natives as "niggers," and to slight their language. The ex-officers of the Cuban army skilfully foster the disaffection thus created by manifestoes like the following issued by Col. Enrique Colazo:

"We can not serve Cuba and America at one and the same time. The ideas prevalent in the two countries are too different to permit it. We are treated like conquered enemies, and forced to speak English. The Americans are not true to their promises, our independence is in danger. The time has come to unite with the same energy which we showed in our struggle against Spain."

Many correspondents of European papers think, nevertheless, that with a little prudence serious trouble may be avoided. The correspondent of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, writes that there are too many American soldiers who have nothing to do, get drunk, quarrel with each other, and are insolent to the natives. Were it not for this, things would run smoothly enough, as the military governors really have made very few changes so far. He adds:

"It should be remembered that the official staff of the administration remains pretty much the same as under Spanish rule. The Spanish party, therefore, is not much interested in politics, and cares nothing for the 'Cuba Libre' talk of the insurgents. Most of the former adherents of Spain are now for annexation to the United States. They fear that, if a republic is established, their former loyalty to Spain will be remembered against them. The press, too, has turned since the occupation by the Americans. The *Gaceta de la Habana*, formerly Spanish-official, is now American-official. The *Discusion* remains Radical, and prints under its title the legend, 'A Cuban paper for the Cuban people.'"

"Unless the American people wish to be deceived, their interests require the most complete disclosure of the facts," remarks the London *Spectator;* yet these facts evidently are not easy to obtain even by men who, as neutrals in Cuba, should be able to judge. For while the Dutch correspondent just quoted believes that the wealthy Spanish Cubans would welcome annexation, the correspondent of *The Weekly Register*, London, thinks that "the Cubans, in spite of optimistic reports, are solidly against it." He says further:

"Despite the American Government's altruistic pledges, Cubans and Spaniards are alike distrustful of American intentions. There is no danger of revolt, tho rebels would find no difficulty in arming themselves in the event of a revolt. But suspicion is the daily bread of the Cubans. Archbishop Chapelle is the only American who seems to enjoy the confidence of the people, with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee a long way after him."

A revolt in the small island of Puerto Rico would seem altogether too hopeless to be attempted, yet from there also discontent is reported. The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung*, Berlin, is informed that our troops on the island were anything but well cared for at first, and showed too great a tendency to "help themselves" to impress the Puerto Ricans favorably with their new masters.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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WHAT IS THE CZAR'S CHARACTER?

THE power of the kings and queens in some of the monarchies of Europe is so shadowy that the character of these exalted personages is of comparatively little importance and their political opinions a matter of indifference. The case is different in countries like Austria, Germany, and Russia, where the people grant a certain amount of obedience and deference to the wishes and views of the sovereign. But while the Kaiser, impelled to augment his limited legal powers by personal influence, lives to an unusual degree in the full glare of public criticism, the Czar, invested with autocratic powers, remains a *persona incognita* until his character can be judged from many years of action. Hence we have but little definite knowledge, even now, of Nicholas II. The Scandinavians, influenced by the Danish court, which used to exercise the same power in Russia that Queen Victoria's court hoped to obtain in Germany if Emperor Frederick III. had lived, describe the present Czar as a weakling, while such observers as W. T. Stead and Bertha von Suttners see in him a pure enthusiast, energetic, tho somewhat inexperienced. In a brochure published recently at Leipsic by Bresnitz von Sydacow, entitled "Czar Nicholas II. and His Court," we find a very different description. We take from it the following:

"Nicholas II. is perhaps the most somber, silent monarch who ever occupied a throne. He smiles rarely, talks little, and turns his eyes generally toward the ground. Not that he is afraid of assassins; he has inherited the fearlessness of his grandfather, the murdered Alexander II., is a fatalist, and says: 'I will live and die for Russia; the manner of death is of no importance to me.' On the whole, his tastes are more bourgeois than princely, he lives a simple life and is a good husband and father. Of wine he takes very little, and like most hard workers he eats little and hastily. At meals he becomes a little more lively, however. He does not care for court ceremonies, does not permit the people to be kept from him, and cares little for dress. Civilian clothes he does not like, and until he visited France he did not even own a dress-coat.

"The Czar is an untiring worker. He reads every document sent to him, and adds remarks to them in blue pencil. His memory is excellent, and he knows well whether his orders have been executed. His wife is nearly always with him; she sits by his side busying herself with needlework while he is reading and writing. When visitors arrive, she often wishes to leave, but is prevented by the Czar. He loves his daughters dearly, and was deeply affected when the Czarina begged his pardon for not presenting him with a son.

"For a long time the Czar has tried to break the power of the court camarilla. But this parasitism is too firmly established on the body politic of Russia to effect its removal. He now is specially engaged in educational work. 'Russia has had her czar liberator,' he says; 'she now needs her czar educator'; and his efforts in this direction are such that he deserves the name."

That the Finns have been robbed of their independence in the endeavor to consolidate the Russian empire is true enough, we are told; but that a Finn who is willing to be a Russian first will suffer serious inconvenience from this fact is to be doubted. To this day Germans who are willing to become Russian subjects are treated with exceptional consideration in Russia. Poles who talk of independence are crushed, but Poles who are loyal to the empire are very much petted. Moreover, the advantages of modern civilization are extended to the uttermost limits of the empire. The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The conference for the abolition of banishment to Siberia, which the Czar summoned May 19, has been mentioned as a victory of civilization, and in many ways it is such a victory. For murderers and other heavy criminals, banishment and the work in Siberian mines were not too hard a punishment; but the transportation there—marching for months with fetters—certainly was. Moreover, the banishment of decent people for political reasons, and the 'administrative banishment' ordered by local authorities, which needed no excuse at all, certainly were blots upon civilization. True, many of the criminals could establish themselves in Siberian towns after their terms of hard labor were over, and many of the banished politicians were accorded the same privilege; but, nevertheless, their lot was a hard one.

"Yet it must not be supposed that reasons of mere humanity influenced the Czar when he abolished this form of punishment; it has been found expedient to colonize Siberia, and decent men will not settle among the criminals; hence deportation must cease."

It will be remembered that Great Britain also was forced to throw open her "Siberia" in Australia for the same reason.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RUN ON CANADIAN BANKS.

THE recent defalcations of some bank clerks, magnified by certain Canadian journals, created a panic by which French Canadian banks were chiefly affected. None of the establishments attacked seems to have broken down utterly, but much inconvenience was experienced, and many depositors passed a bad quarter of an hour. Some of the more sober journals attribute the trouble to the heartless selfishness of the "yellow" journals, and suggest remedies. The London, Ontario, *Advertiser*, one of the best-edited papers in Canada, says:

"The Canadian banking system, in its stability and elasticity, is one of the best in the world, and is frequently held up as a pattern by the American banking interests; but there should be some provision against the recurrence of such disturbances as Montreal has suffered. . . . The Jacques Cartier Bank, a perfectly solvent institution, could not meet the run, and suspended temporarily, inflicting a severe hardship on scores of small traders, who will be unable to finance their business in the mean time. The Banque d'Hochelaga managed to stem the tide, having plenty of funds available. By employing extra paying tellers, and piling up gold and bills in full view of the excited depositors, confidence was partially restored. The absurdity of the panic is evident by a glance at the monthly statement, which shows the assets of the Hochelaga Bank to be $7,884,472, against deposits on demand of $967,016 and deposits on notice of $3,850,885. La Banque Nationale, equally strong, was also affected, tho to a much less degree. The stock market was violently agitated, and some of the best securities fell several points.

"One of the most admirable features of the Canadian banking act is the absolute security of the note circulation. Every Canadian bank-note is as good as gold, even if the bank of issue becomes a wreck. Every chartered bank deposits with the Government a sum in cash, equal to 5 per cent. of its note circulation; and out of this fund the notes of any insolvent bank are redeemable. It should be . . . possible to apply this principle, in some form, to such a contingency as that in Montreal, by requiring all the banking interests to protect any chartered bank of unquestioned solvency from the effects of a groundless panic. Banks usually volunteer this assistance, but it might be made compulsory."

The Montreal *Witness* thinks depositors themselves, by a more plentiful exercise of common sense, may prevent the inconvenience to which such incidents subjects them. The paper says:

"It is to be hoped that one result of the present trouble will be to cause depositors intelligently to investigate the financial position of the institutions which they intend to entrust with their money, because, with the certain knowledge that these are sound, they will be able to support rather than to try to break them in times of trial. . . . It is sincerely to be hoped that a common-sense view of things will now obtain; there is no cause for mistrust, and a senseless panic such as that to which certain classes have given way during this week disturbs and interferes with even sound business to some degree."

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The method of collecting debts in Japan is in general similar to that prevailing in the United States, namely, by action at law simply or by action with attachment of the debtor's property.

The courts provided for this purpose are: (1) Ku saibansho, or local courts, having jurisdiction over claims under 100 yen ($50) in amount. (2) Chiho saibansho, or district courts, having jurisdiction in cases involving larger amounts. From the chiho saibansho appeals lie to the (3) Koso in, or appeal courts, and to the (4) Daishin in, or supreme court of the empire.

Foreign plaintiffs not residing in Japan should furnish their agents or attorneys here with ample powers of attorney, with authority of substitution. Such documents should be attested by a diplomatic or consular officer of Japan. Foreign plaintiffs are required to give security for costs. The period of limitation of actions arising out of contracts for the sale of goods is two years. Foreign defendants in Japan are sued before the consular courts of their respective nations. This will cease to be the case after the operation of the new treaties in July next.

Consul-General Winslow, of Stockholm, on April 13, 1899, informs the department that the authorities there have been very active in their inspection of pork. During the month of March, no fewer than 7,040 slaughtered hogs were inspected, together with 19 pieces of American "short clears." Trichinosis was found in 24 carcasses of Swedish pork and in 1 piece of American "short clears." Mr. Winslow adds: "I want our packers to know that there is a good market here for pork products, but they will spoil it if they do not send the article properly prepared."

Mr. Mertens, in charge of the consular agency at Valencia, writes, under date of April 27, 1899, that the wheat imports of Spain during the month of March amounted to 19,000 tons (2,205 pounds), divided as follows: From United States, 7,000 tons; from France, 4,000 tons; from Russia, 6,000 tons; from other countries, 2,000 tons. Mr. Mertens also notes an increase in the imports during 1899 of cotton and artificial guano.

In reply to a Missouri correspondent, Consul-General Gowdy writes from Paris, May 4, 1899:

"The first regular bourse of commerce was established at Antwerp in 1531; Rouen followed in 1556, then Hamburg, London, Amsterdam, and finally Paris, in 1645. As is usual in France, the bourse of commerce was created under the patronage of the chamber of commerce and at the request of various syndical chambers. The concession was granted for the present building by the city of Paris in 1886 (it standing on ground belonging to the town, on the site of the old corn exchange). The building is owned by a company

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known as the Société Anonyme de la Bourse de Commerce, which collects rents from those holding offices, as follows: Ground floor—large offices with entries on the hall and on the street, 9,000 francs ($1,737) yearly; offices opening on the hall only, 4,000 to 6,000 francs ($579 to $1,158); entresol, 1,500 francs ($289.50) per annum; first floor, 1,000 to 1,200 francs ($193 to $231); second floor, 800 to 1,000 francs ($154.40 to $193). The secretary states that the average attendance on the trading floor is from 1,200 to 5,000, the latter number being reached on days when the grain dealers congregate. It is calculated that on these days 10,000,000 francs' worth of business is transacted at the bourse. The articles chiefly traded within the building are sugar, oil, grain, seeds, flour, forage, and alcohol. The business transacted in the hall of the bourse of commerce is under the control of the chamber of commerce, the company holding the lease of the building having no authority beyond the enterprise of leasing the offices. The bourse of commerce is open to the public from 9 till 7, except on fête days, which are decided by the chamber of commerce."

Minister Smith, of Monrovia, under date of March 24, 1899, gives the value of imports into the Gold Coast colony from the United States from the 30th of June, 1897, to February, 1899, as £69,172 ($336,626). During the same period, the exports declared for the United States were valued at £27,405 ($133,336). The exports consisted of palm oil, mahogany, monkeys, parrots, and leopards. Twelve American vessels, with a total tonnage of 5,433 tons, arrived and cleared during the seven months under consideration.

The following extract is from a letter to a Pennsylvania firm by Consul Prickitt, of Reims:

"The cost of roofing-slate, laid down in Reims, is, for the best qualities, 24 francs ($4.63) per thousand. The size of the pieces is approximately 12 by 7½ inches. As laid here, it takes fifty-four pieces to cover a space 39 inches square. This slate weighs 350 kilograms (760 pounds) per thousand. The duty on roofing-slate in France is 1.40 francs (27 cents) per 100 kilograms (220 pounds). Polished slate is charged 4 to 5 francs (77.2 to 96.5 cents) per 100 kilograms. The principal slate quarries of this district are at Fumay and Signy le Petit. The slate of Fumay is the most valuable, being of a beautiful violet color and having a fine grain. Heat and cold do not affect it. It sells for about 2 francs (38.6 cents) more a thousand than the roofing-slate from other quarries. The principal dealer in this city is Victor Druart, Chaussee du Port, No. 37. Slate is exported from France in large quantities, and but little is imported. It is used in this country chiefly for roofing. I do not think this market promising for the introduction of roofing-slate from America."

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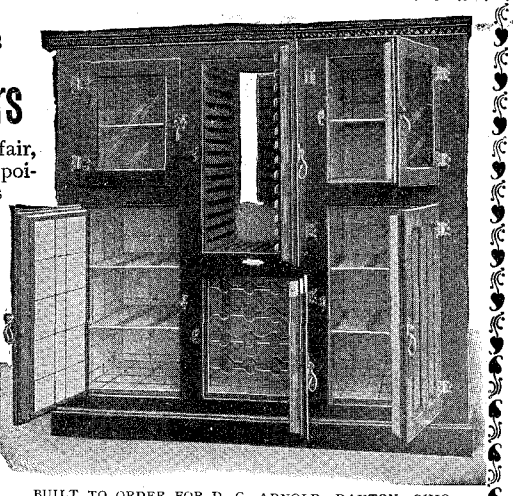

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PERSONALS.

ONE of the most peculiar figures in modern history, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, was Ulisses Heureaux.

"For years he held his post with a tact and finesse that would have done credit to a finished diplomat; *threatening one man, paying hush-money* to another, alternately disgracing and rewarding friends and enemies alike; securing vast sums for his personal expenditure, and through it all managing somehow to keep the national credit from failing utterly, while he boasted openly and with that peculiar *bonhomie* that he sometimes chose to affect that 'no five men in the island could kill him.' Three of them did it, however, the other day, but, if the reports are to be believed, not in open fight. 'Lilysse,' as he was commonly called, was too thoroughly feared for that. . . .

"Physically, Heureaux was an impressive man. Tall beyond the height of most creoles—he must have stood nearly six feet—powerfully built, and commanding in appearance, courteous and tactful in speech, he made one forget the monkey-like grotesqueness of his features. But he was shrewd, crafty, and remorseless if thwarted. Under his rule human life was held cheaper than I ever believed could be possible. To say that he had friends would hardly be possible, but he had many adherents, for disloyalty meant, sooner or later, death to the transgressor. A friend of mine, an English merchant, told me last January that, while in conversation with Heureaux, the latter had alluded to his own quickness in suppressing crime, instancing a case where, some years before, a man adjudged guilty of burning a sugar-cane plantation had been seized, quietly carried across the river from San Domingo city to a place called Pajarito, and there hung to a tree, to remain for three days a warning to the people at large. The fact that no form of legal trial had been gone through mattered little; the President, as a man of decisive action, had sustained his reputation.

"Born of a Haitien negro father and a mother who came from St. Thomas, Ulisses Heureaux took part in Santo Domingo's early struggles against Spain, and during the war of liberation in 1863–65 rose to the post of colonel-of-staff. Later he served in the uprisings under Cabral, and held one minor office after another until 1874, when President Meriño made him his Minister of the Interior. When Meriño's term of office ceased, Heureaux was made President for the then con-

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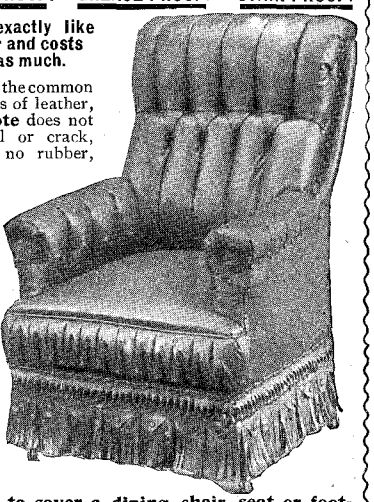

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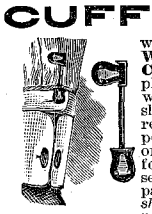

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stitutional term of two years, at the close of which he retired to private life. But two years later he cropped up again as a candidate and was elected."

IN a character sketch of Andrew H. Green, "New York's foremost citizen," in *Success*, Ellery Ogden says:

"Andrew H. Green was born at Green Hill, Worcester, Mass., the home of his ancestors for six generations. This home he inherited, and occupies every summer for a brief period. He came to New York when a boy, and first did work in a mercantile capacity, and then studied law. He did not seek public place. But somehow public opinion fastened upon him as a man who could be trusted safely with great interests, and he was chosen to discharge important public duties, requiring absolute integrity, energy, and foresight. For twelve years he was the executive officer of the Park Commission, and was regarded almost as the creator of New York's magnificent park system. To his efforts, also, was largely due the establishment of the American Museum of Natural History, the Zoological Gardens, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Meteorological Observatory. His crowning work for the people of his adopted city was the formation of 'Greater New York,' with an extent of territory adequate to any increase of population or of demand for commercial facilities for many years to come.

"The creative genius of this many-sided man is shown also in his advocacy of the purchase of the Niagara's shore by the State of New York, to be used forever by the people as a pleasure-ground, instead of permitting its beauties to be bartered for coin by greedy speculators. Daring as this conception was, challenging the opposition of vested interests at Niagara, and setting up a new function, almost, for the state government, it became an accomplished fact under the guiding hand of Mr. Green and his fellow commissioners. The heritage of the people was redeemed by him once more. At a recent meeting of the Niagara Reservation Commission, a set of resolutions was engrossed, setting forth the splendid services of Mr. Green in this connection, and changing the name of Bath Island, just above the falls, to Green Island, in his honor. The Hudson River Bridge, another of his pet projects, he expects to live to see completed."

QUEEN VICTORIA is very fond of her grandchildren, and their presence with her quite softens her heart toward all sorts of suitors in whom they take an interest. An amusing story, which illustrates this statement, is told by the London papers. One day not long ago the Queen, accompanied by her grandsons, the children of Prince Henry of Battenberg, was driving out of the grounds of Balmoral Castle when just outside the gate they encountered a man who had a dancing-bear, in order to exhibit which he had been waylaying the royal carriage. The boys at once demanded the performance, and the Queen, somewhat against her own inclinations, caused the carriage to halt while the animal went through its paces. When the performance was over, the Queen sent her footman with a sovereign for the man, which she was surprised to see him refuse. Asked what he wanted, the man said: "I should like much better a certificate just showing that my bear had had the honor to dance before her Majesty." The Queen was not at all inclined to grant this somewhat presumptuous petition, but one of her grandsons again intervened. "I don't see," he said, "why a bear should not have a royal patent. In Rome a horse was once appointed consul!" This display of schoolboy erudition delighted the aged Queen, but she wished to test his knowledge further. "Well, well," she said, "tell me the name of the Emperor who committed this act of stupidity, and your bear shall have his royal certificate." "It was Caligula!" shouted the Prince. A servant ascertained the name of the bear-exhibitor, and that very evening a messenger brought him a document, sealed with the royal seal, which constituted him "bear-leader in ordinary to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India." This appointment has already resulted in large profit to the astute owner of the bear.

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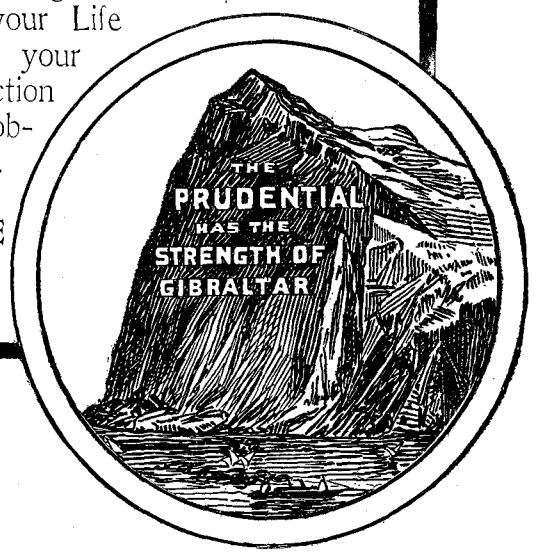


MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Sad.—"What was it happened to Mrs. Nibber?" "She fell out of the window while trying to see who was sitting on her next neighbor's porch."—*Chicago Record.*

Runs in the Family.—"Money, you know, is an evil." "Yes; but I don't suppose people are to blame for it when it's inherited."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Defined.—"What is your definition of the word 'fad'?" "A fad," said Miss Cayenne, candidly, "is something which somebody else enjoys and I don't."—*Washington Star.*

His Impression.—DOCTOR: "My rule is, 'Be sure you're right, and then go ahead.'"

FRIEND: "Indeed? I thought it was, 'When in doubt, perform an operation.'"—*Puck.*

But No Remedy.—DOCTOR: "Have you taken any remedy for this trouble?"

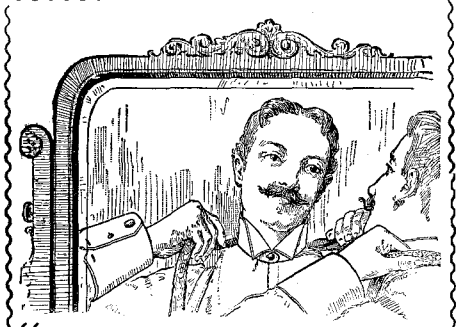
PATIENT: "No, doctor, I have not; but I've taken a power of medicine."—*Harlem Life.*

What Made it Light.—"Why don't you put out the gas?" he asked sleepily. "I have," replied his wife scornfully; "all that remains to be done now is to powder your nose."—*Chicago Evening Post.*

Heights of Knowledge.—"I know a Scotchman who says he never played golf in his life." "Good; we can teach him the game and he can teach us the dialect."—*Chicago Record.*

Spoke from Experience.—SHE: "He says he loves me; yet he has only known me two days."

HER FRIEND: "Well, perhaps that's the reason, dear."—*Philadelphia North American.*



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His Handicap.—MUSINGTON (meditatively): "With all the beauties of Eden about him, I wonder Adam was not a poet?"

TELLER: "Well, you see, Adam wasn't born."—*Puck.*

At the Start.—THE BRIDE (rapturously): "Oh Jack! isn't *everything* just lovely!"

THE GROOM (devotedly): "Yes, darling—and aren't you and I just everything?"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Why They Went.—"We ought to hear from those Arctic explorers." "Oh, I don't know. If they have found the North Pole, this isn't the time of year for them to be giving it away."—*Chicago Record.*

His Last Words.—LADY OF THE HOUSE (to peddler): "If you do not go away I'll whistle for the dog."

PUSHING PEDDLER: "Then let me sell you a whistle, mum."—*Tit-Bits.*

Handicap.—The Filipino envoy came, but under a flag of truce. "Is Colonel Funston with you?" he asked hoarsely. "He is." "Then we ask for a start of five miles before the battle begins."—*Boston Advertiser.*

The One Who Was Hurt.—BILL: "Bob opened one of his wife's letters."

JILL: "Does she feel hurt about it?"

BILL: "Does she? No; but he does. You ought to see his head."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

In Error.—MR. SEALOVE (at his seaside cottage): "My dear, please tell our daughter to sing something less doleful."

MRS. SEALOVE: "That is not our daughter, my love. That is the foghorn."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Only Alternative.—KING'S DAUGHTER: "Mercy! Do you allow that half-grown girl to read Zola and Ouida?"

THE MOTHER: "I must do something to keep her away from the daily newspapers."—*Exchange.*

Happiness.—HE: "Dearest, say the little word that will make me happy for life."

SHE: "Have you spoken to papa?"

HE: "Oh, yes; he says the money is all your own, free from incumbrance."—*Boston Transcript.*

More Accurate.—"Will one in the class," asked the teacher of rhetoric, "give a better form to the sentence, 'John can ride the mule if he wants to'?" "John can ride the mule if the mule wants him to," said the boy with the bad eye.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Round-trip Tickets.—AUTHOR: "You have no idea how many stamps I use posting my manuscripts to various editors."

CRITIC: "Very likely. I think there ought to be excursion tickets for manuscripts at reduced rates."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Testimonial.—Little boy (writing to his schoolmaster): "Everybody at home is delighted with the progress I have made at your school. Why, when I came to you I knew nothing, and now, even in this short time, I know ten times as much!"—*Exchange.*

The Proper Way.—LITTLE JOHNNY: "Mama, let's play I am your mother and you are my little boy."

MAMA: "Very well, dear; how shall we play it?"

L. J.: "I'll tell you; you start to do something and I'll tell you not to."—*Puck.*

Would Not Get Wet.—SALESLADY: "Oh, yes; we have this goods in all the newest shades; it's very pretty, but it won't wash."

FAIR CUSTOMER: "That won't make any difference, as I only want it for a bathing suit; give me a yard, please."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Had Advantages.—"I am not at all certain," said the father, "that my daughter loves you sufficiently to warrant me in entrusting her to your keeping for that." "Well," replied the young man, "perhaps you haven't had the same advantages for observing things as I have."—*Philadelphia North American.*

Result of Training.—MRS. HERMITAGE (on the evening train): "I wonder why the city department stores won't deliver an order of goods free in the suburbs unless it exceeds five dollars' worth?"

MRS. ISOLATE (ditto): "Well, they know that a suburbanite can easily carry five dollars' worth."—*Puck.*

Common Experience.—OLD FOOZLE: "So, my son, you have laid aside your studies and are about to enter upon the active duties of life?"

YOUNG FOOZLE: "Yes, dad; but since I got my sheepskin and have had time to look around me, I am surprised to find the active duties of life so very closely attended to already."—*Boston Transcript.*

Resource.—Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, was a person of resource. Whenever she hired a new girl, she took the latter at once to the nursery and showed her the Gracchi, saying: "These are my jewels!" In this way she avoided the embarrassment of having the hired girl all the time borrowing her jewels to wear to social functions.—*Detroit Journal.*

Annoying.—LADY (engaging servant): "Why did you leave your last place?"

SERVANT: "I couldn't put up with the way one of the young mistresses used to copy me, mum."

LADY: "What do you mean?"

SERVANT: "Why, I had a private soldier for my sweetheart, and what must she do but get a hofficer for hers."—*Tit-Bits.*

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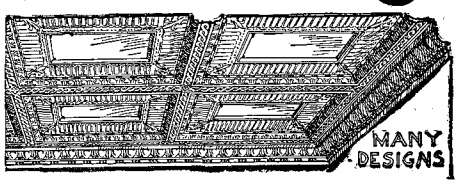

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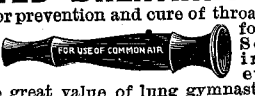

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Current Events.

Monday, August 7.

—It is announced that "**46,000 men will be placed in the Philippines** in the fall."

—The list of casualties on the **Bridgeport trolley wreck** shows 29 killed and 12 injured.

—The second **trial of Captain Dreyfus** on charges of high treason is begun at Rennes.

—British Secretary of Colonies Chamberlain proposes a joint high commission of inquiry in regard to **Transvaal franchise reforms.**

—A public **dinner is given to Admiral Dewey** by the officers and citizens of Naples.

—The Russian Minister at Peking addresses a note to the Chinese Foreign Board, warning that body that the conclusion of "**an alliance with Japan** would give great offense to Russia and would mean most serious consequences to China."

Tuesday, August 8.

—Secretary of War Root, after an interview with the President, announces that "**operations in the Philippines will** be actively pushed from now on."

—**Aguinaldo appeals to the powers** for "recognition" of Filipino independence.

—**Ex-Gov. W. Y. Atkinson**, of Georgia, dies at his home, at Newman.

—The Italian Ambassador presents his report of the investigation into the recent **lynching of five Italians** in Louisiana.

—The American and German members of the **Samoan commission** leave San Francisco for Washington.

—A **destructive cyclone** is raging in the West Indies; Ponce, Puerto Rico, is almost annihilated.

—The **Boer Volksraad** rejects the British proposals for a joint inquiry into the franchise reforms.

Wednesday, August 9.

—General MacArthur **advances against the Filipinos** and drives them from Angeles.

—The British gunboat *Leda*, finding a French fishing-boat within a three-mile limit on **the Newfoundland Banks,** fires a shot, disabling the boat and killing the helmsman.

Thursday, August 10.

—A copy of the report of the East Indian commission, appointed to study the effect of the **Gold Standard**, is presented to the Washington authorities.

—Reports from different West Indian and South American points indicate that more than 300 lives and a tremendous amount of property were **destroyed in the recent hurricane.**

Friday, August 11.

—General Sanger is made supervisor of **the Cuban census,** which is to be completed by January 1.

—An appeal for aid of the sufferers from the recent **West Indian hurricane** is made by the War Department.

—**American troops take possession** of the Filipino town of Angeles.

—The **Dreyfus court-martial** completes its examination of the secret dossier.

Saturday, August 12.

—Responses to the appeal of the Secretary of War for food for **Puerto Rican hurricane sufferers**, which are now known to number over 3,000, are received in large numbers in Washington.

—**American forces** push to the outskirts of Angeles, north of Manila.

—Twelve hundred insurgents cross the frontier from **Haiti into San Domingo** and defeat a government force.

—Sensational incidents mark the sitting of the **Dreyfus court-martial** at Reims, France; ex-President Casimir-Perier and General Mercier testify.

Sunday, August 13.

—Attorney-General Smith, of Nebraska, has begun proceedings **against the Standard Oil Company,** under the Nebraska anti-trust law.

—General Young **drives back Filipino insurgents** from San Mateo.

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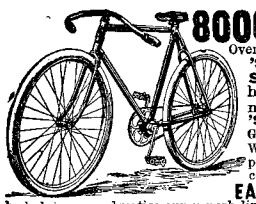
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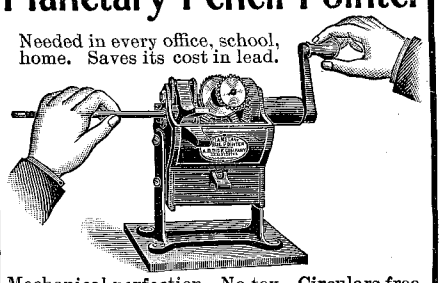
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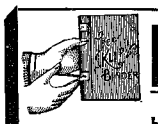
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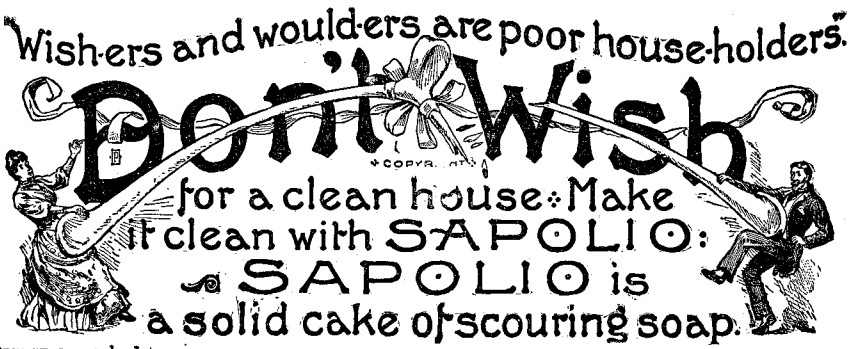
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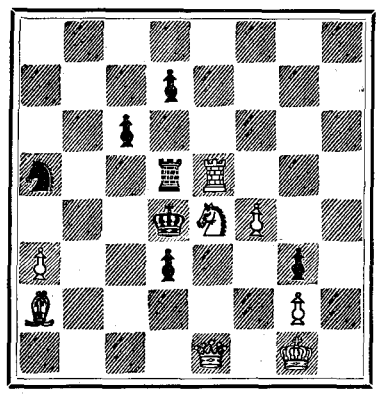
Problem 406.

BY T. JACKSON.

"Best Two-er."

Football and Field Tourney.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

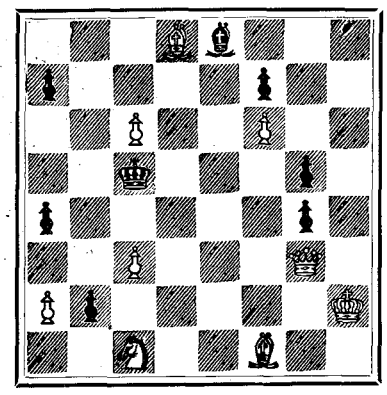
Problem 407.

BY E. P. BELL.

"Best Three-er."

Football and Field Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

NO. 400.

Key-move, Kt (Kt 8)—K 7.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; J. H. Mimms, St. Albans, Vt.; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; J. J. Post, Ordway, Col.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Philbin, Archbald, Pa.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H., O.; the Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S.; S. A. Anderson, Richmond, Va.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; S. L. Lockett, Jr., Austin, Tex.; G. W. S-V., Canton, Miss.; C. F. McMullen, Madison, Va.; Dr. H. H. Dwyer, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; J. Astrom, Milwaukee; Dr. O. F. Blankingskip, Richmond, Va.; J. R. Warn, Pontiac, Mich.; E. A. Wayne, Columbia, S. C.; E. E. Thum and F. S. Conger, Pueblo, Col.; T. C. Whitaker, Boone, Ia.

Comments: "Not difficult; otherwise excellent"—M. W. H.; "Easy as the Dutch taking Holland"—I. W. B.; "Excellent"—F. S. F.; "Satisfies all conditions"—F. H. J.; "Very pretty, tho easy"—M. M.; "Ingenious"—S. W-J.; "Good"—C. F. McM.; "Fine"—J. R. W.

NO. 401.

1. Q—B 2	2. R x P ch	3. R x Kt P, mate
Kt—Kt 3	K—R 4	
	2.	3. Kt x P, mate
	K—B 2	
1.	2. Q—K R 2, ch	3. Q—R 7, mate
B x P	K—Kt 3, must	
1.	2. K—R 7	3. Kt—B 6, mate
Kt—Kt 2	Kt—B 4 or R—R 7	
	2.	3. Q—R 2, mate
	Any other	
1.	2. R—K R 4 ch	3. Q—K B 5, mate
Kt any other	P x R must	
1.	2. Q—R 2, ch	3. Kt—R 6, mate
P x R	K—Kt 5	

Other variations depend on those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., I. W. B., F. S. F., C. R. O., F. H. J., Mr. and Mrs. J. V. S., G. P., J. H. M., T. R. D., H. A. H., J. J. P.

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J. R. W. sent solution of 396, 397, 398, and 399. Dr. H. H. D., E. E. T., and F. S. C., C. B. Bird, Wausau, Wis.; Dr. R. W. Parsons, Sing Sing, N. Y., got 398; Dr. O. F. B., 396; T. J. Merrifield, Chicago, 396 and 398.

End-Game Studies.

No. 6.

(From *Wiener Schachzeitung.*)

(From an actual game.)

WHITE (4 pieces): K on Q R 2; B on K 3; Ps on Q 4 and K R 2.

BLACK (5 pieces): K on K Kt 2; B on K B 6; Ps on K 3, K B 4, Q B 5.

White to play. What result?

Solution of End-Game Study.

NO. 2, JULY 15.

1...., B—Kt 3; 2, Kt—B 5, B x Kt; 3, Kt x B, P=Q ch; 4, R x Q, P—Kt 7; 5, R—B 2, K—R 3, and draws, for if 6, K x P, Black is stalemated. It looks as if 1, ..., P=Q would draw; but 2, R x Q, B—B 3 ch; 3, Kt x B, P—Kt 7; 4, R—B 2, K—R 8; 5, Kt—K R 5 wins.

An Italian Mate.

From Leeco degli Sacchi.

WHITE (9 pieces): K on K R sq; Q on Q 5; Kt on Q Kt 5; Rs on K R 5, Q B sq; Ps on K B 3, K R 2, Q Kt 4, Q R 2.

BLACK (9 pieces): K on Q Kt sq; Q on K Kt 3; Kt on Q B sq; Rs on K Kt 2, K R 2; Ps on K B 3, K R 3, Q Kt 3, Q R 4.

White announced mate in five moves.

Another Morphy Brilliant.

We are indebted to the Rev. T. B. Foster, Rutland, Vt., for the score of the following game played in New Orleans in the year 1864 or 1865. It has special interest from the fact that it is one of the last games Morphy played. The comments are from an old copy of *The Evening Telegram* (?), New York.

Evans Gambit.

(Odds of Queen's Knight.)

White—Morphy.	*Black—Maurian.*
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B x P
5 P—B 3	5 B—B 4
6 Castles	6 P—Q 3
7 P—Q 4	7 P x P
8 P x P	8 B—Kt 3
9 P—Q 5	9 Kt—R 4

In the game between Mackenzie and Holman at the same odds, Mackenzie now played B—Q 3, and several of the strongest modern-school players could find no better move, entirely overlooking the powerful line of play now introduced by Morphy.

10 P—K 5!	10 Kt x B
11 Q—R 4 ch	11 Q—Q 2
12 Q x Kt	12 Kt—K 2
13 R—K sq	13 P x P (best)
14 Kt x P	14 Q x P
15 Q—R 4 ch	15 B—Q 2

A fine opportunity for any modern master to study out the line of play, which White had evidently mapped out several moves in advance, and which few, if any, could see, even from the present standpoint.

16 Kt x B!	16 Q x Kt
17 R x Kt! ch	17 K x R
18 B—R 3 ch	18 K—K sq
19 R—K sq ch	19 B—K 6

Well played; a beautiful move, which shows Mr. Maurian to be no ordinary player. If White takes the proffered Bishop, Black retreats with perfect safety.

20 Q—Kt 3	20 K—Q sq
21 Q x Kt P	21 R—Q B sq
22 P x B	22 Q—Q 6
23 B—Kt 4	23 P—K B 4
24 R—K 2!	

Of course, Black would be mated in three moves if he takes the Rook; but how many would see that this simple little move wins the Queen?

	24 R—K sq (best)
25 R—Q 2	25 R x P
26 R x Q ch	26 R x R
27 B—K 7 ch! and wins.	

Game from the London Tourney.

PILLSBURY BEATS STEINITZ.

Ruy Lopez.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 Q R—Q sq	Q—K sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 Kt—R 4 (d)	Q R—Kt sq
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q 3	19 Kt—B 5	Kt—B 4
4 Kt—B 3	B—Q 2	20 P—K Kt 4	Q—K 2
5 P—Q 4	P x P	(e)	
6 Kt x P	P—K Kt 3 (a)	21 P x Kt	R x B P
7 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	22 Kt—Q 3	Q—R 5
8 B—Q B 4	B—Kt 2	23 R—B 2	P—B 4
9 Q—K 2	Kt—K 2	24 R—R 2	Q—K 2
10 P—K R 4	P—K R 3	25 R—Kt 2	K—R 2
(b)		26 Q—Kt 4	Q—B 2
11 P—R 5	P—Kt 4	27 Kt x P	B x P
12 P—B 4	P x P	28 Q—Kt 6 ch	Q x Q
13 B x P (c)	B—K 3	29 P x Q ch	K—Kt sq
14 B x B	P x B	30 B x B	R x B
15 P—K 5	Castles	31 Kt—Q 7	Resigns.
16 Castles	P—Q 4		

Notes (abridged) from The American Chess Magazine.

(a) Not to be recommended.

(b) He does not hesitate to thus early declare his policy, which is an aggressive one.

(c) An open game with a vengeance, at least on the part of White.

(d) White goes straight to the mark, occupying all the points of vantage.

(e) Relentlessly the finishing touches are administered.

The Pawn.

BY P. FYFE.

I.

In hottest fight he's never shirky,
He never jumps wi' motion quirky,
O'er the board;
But often wi' a sudden jerk he
Loups at an opposing birkie
Wi' his sword.

II.

Tae every coward he's a model;
Tae bolt ne'er comes into his noddle;
E'en the Queen,
When he gets a proper hand, he'll
Mak' wi' bitter shame tae toddle
Off the scene.

III.

On he gangs in gallant fashion,
Knights and Rooks he lays the lash on
Wi' a swing;
Then tae crown he makes a dash on,
And in regicidal passion
Slays the King.

—*Glasgow Herald.*

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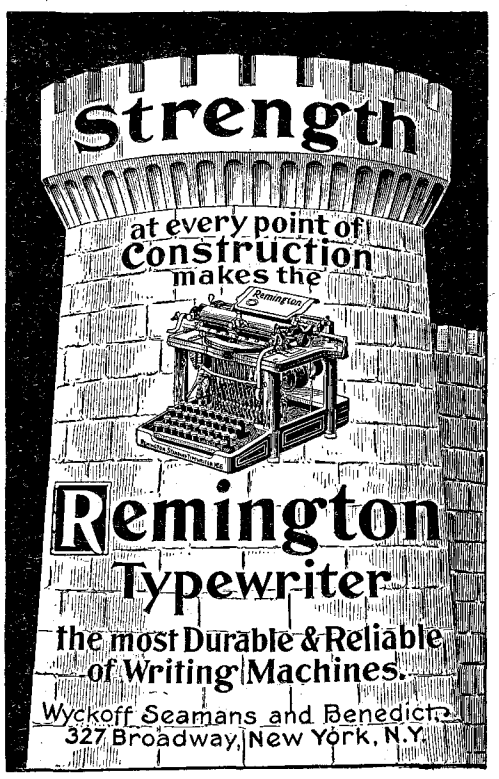

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